

Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 20,048 號八十四百六零萬二第 日五初月八年子甲 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1924 三拜禮 號三月九年三十國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET
P.O. Box 620. HONGKONG

Foamite Firefoam

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FIRE
EXTINGUISHER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

Tel. Central 238.

2, Queen's Buildings.

FINAL SHOWS AT QUEEN'S THEATRE

NOTE THE TIMES

JUDGMENT of the STORM

5.15

(Lucille Rickson & Lloyd Hughes)

9.15

2.30

Entirely and Essentially a Chinese
Screen Classic.

7.15

HER SACRIFICE

BOTH PICTURES HAVE WON UNSTINTED
PRAISE FROM CRITICAL
CINEMA-GOERS.

ON SHOW WEDNESDAY
& THURSDAY.



To EUROPE via U.S.A.

FAST route, new ships, excellent food. Through
tickets can be bought in all the large cities in
the Orient at special rates. Choice of American
railroads. Thence the famous U. S. Lines ships
from New York to Plymouth, Southampton, Cher-
bourg or Bremen.

For information write today to:

UNITED STATES LINES

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Agents in Principal Cities

Managing Operators for U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

TENNIS SEASON

1924-1925.

F. H. AYRES BALLS,
RACKETS, and GEAR

SUPPLIED AT KEEN PRICES

by

TABACQUERIA FILIPINA
LEADING TOBACCOMISTS, OPPOSITE QUEEN'S THEATRE

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS.

For the convenience of clients we are moving to more suitable and commodious quarters
and shall be installed at the **GROUND FLOOR, ICE HOUSE STREET, NEXT TO HUGHES &
HOBBS, from the 1st of SEPTEMBER.** Our Telephone will still continue to be C. 4306 and we
shall be pleased to attend inquiries regarding disposal or acquisition of Large or Small Lots
of Shares at our New Address.

TEL. C. 4630.

GROUND FLOOR, Corner Des Voeux Road & Ice House Street.

ENGINEERING WORK IN CHINA.

REPORT OF CHINA INTER- NATIONAL Famine RELIEF COMMISSION.

The Engineering Department of the
China International Famine Relief Com-
mission has recently issued a report on
the engineering accomplishments on be-
half of famine relief during the past
three years which is most illuminating.
Not only have sketch maps of the areas
concerned been provided but a map of
China is also included on which is in-
dicated the various projects in red, while
a tabulated sheet of costs completes a
very interesting picture which might be
studied with advantage by the general
public.

Analyzing some of the figures, it ap-
pears that the new roads constructed by
the American Red Cross and the China
International Famine Relief Commission
since 1920, if put end to end would pro-
vide two trunk highways reaching from
Shanghai to Chungking in the heart of
Szechwan, and from Peking to Canton.
In addition to this 2,000 miles of new
road over 750 miles of repairs were also
effected, the total cost being over four
million dollars, this sum providing food
and shelter for both flood and drought
sufferers.

In providing water for regions subject
to drought some 25 miles of irrigation
ditches were constructed at a cost of
\$51,000 and 6,672 wells were sunk at a
cost of \$405,000. Over 270 miles of drain-
age ditches were dug or cleaned at a cost
of \$220,000, while 500 miles of river dykes
were built or repaired at a cost of more
than one and a half million dollars.

The most notable expenditure on con-
servancy work was probably that in Shan-
gung on the Yellow River, where the
China International Famine Relief Com-
mission contributed \$360,000 towards the
reversion of that river at Lichin where it
had broken its dykes and flooded the
surrounding country. "All in all, the
Engineering Report thus presented is an
interesting testimonial to the past
achievements of the China International
Famine Relief Commission and gives hope
of a wide extension of its usefulness in
the future.

A SHANGHAI COTTON GODOWN IN FLAMES.

MUCH CARGO SAVED.

Fire broke out shortly after 9.30 on
Wednesday evening, last week, at the
Ming Sung Cotton Weaving Mill, situat-
ed at some distance along Warren Road.
On the arrival of the Brigade the upper
portion of a two-storeyed godown, a
building with wooden floors, in close
proximity to a similar structure, was
found to be in flames, the fire having
already reached some parts of the godown
floor. There being no hydrants so far
outside the Settlement boundary, water
had to be pumped from a large water
tank in the centre of the compound.

The godown involved contained,
amongst other goods, something like 3,000
piculs of cotton, 14,000 lb. of wool yarn,
a small quantity of cotton yarn and 40
piculs of rice, the contents being insured
for Tls. 50,000 and the building for Tls.
Tls. 15,000. There should be considerable
salvage as jets were worked well into the
building as soon as the Division arrived.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Both Chinese and Europeans have
spoken highly of the all-Chinese film,
"Her Sacrifice," which has been shown
at the Queen's Theatre and remains on
the programme till Thursday. The 5.15
and 9.15 attractions, "Judgment of the
Storm" continues to draw big houses.
This picture is quite worthy of the fa-
vourable comment that has been made
about it, especially the realistic blizzard
and country life scenes.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

"The Lady of Quality" by Frances
Hodgson Burnett, is the great attraction
at the World Theatre.

The beautiful Countess of Dunstonwolde
stands at bay in the huge reception room
of her London mansion. A widow for
two years, enjoying the affection and
patronage of good Queen Anne, univer-
sally respected, admired and looked up
to, the fiancée of the brilliant Duke of
Osmonde, who has just returned from the
victorious field of Blenheim, all her am-
bitions on the point of realization—and
yet there stood one thing in the way. That
one thing was a lock of hair, a curly
lock of raven black feet five hair long, a
thing of beauty, and there it lay in the
possession of the arch-villain of London,
Sir John Oxen, whose reputation as a
gay blade, a man about-town a compe-
rison of women, a handsome scoundrel,
was second to none in his gay set. As
in moments of death a person's whole life
is said to pass in review before his mind,
the impassioned Countess saw as in a
flash her first impulsive love affairs with
the handsome brute who faced her. Her
spirit, which no authority had ever brook-
ed, her hand which had conquered every
horse she had ever wanted to ride, had
both been surrendered in sweet humility
to this arch-demon, both these and the
wretched curl, only to be treacherously
flaunted and betrayed. What should she
do? What could she do? In ten minutes
London's most aristocratic society would
be in that drawing room. In desperation,
her hand touched her heavy riding crop
on the table. In desperation, she faced
the man who would snatch from her grasp
everything for which she had striven so
desperately, everything which a woman
held dear and sacred, and then—What
the Countess did and what were the con-
sequences form the climax of one of the
most gripping and dramatic stories ever
told on the screen. Virginia Valli is the
star in the picture.

(Continued on next column.)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 2nd, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai	1,200 b.
Bank of China	750 b.
Union Insurance	234 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	590 b.
Doings Steamship	52 b.
H. M. S. & M. Steamboat	540 b.
"Star" Ferries	103 sa.
China Sugar	355 b.
Kowloon Wharves	318 b.
Whampoa Docks	163 b.
Hongkong Land	118 sa.
Hongkong Hotels	24 (old) 24 (new) sa.
Humphreys Estates	24 sa.
Cement	83 (combined) b.
Hongkong Ropes	117 (old) sa, 110 (new) b.
China Provident	27 b.
Dairy Farms	26 b.
Watsons	26 b.
Hongkong Electric	43 sa.
China Light	15 (old) b, 12.10 (new) sa.
Hongkong Tram	41 b.
Peak Tramways	20 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.

EXCHANGE IN AUGUST.

Messrs. Roza Bros. in their monthly
Hongkong Exchange Quotations give the
following summary:

	Silver	Sterling	Yen	Gold	France
	(steady)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Average Rate Aug.					
(1924)(Approx.)	2/4	12 1/2	53 1/2	9.78	
Highest Rate Aug.					
(1924)(Approx.)	3/4	12 1/2	53 1/2	10.35	
Lowest Rate Aug.					
(1924)(Approx.)	3/4	12 1/2	53 1/2	9.40	
Average Rate to date					
(1924)(Approx.)	2/4	12 1/2	51 1/2	10.03	
Highest Rate to date					
(1924)(Approx.)	2/4	13	53 1/2	14.00	
Lowest Rate to date					
(1924)(Approx.)	2/4	10 1/2	49 1/2	7.80	

CORONET THEATRE.

"Humoresque," the big feature film
with the beautiful musicals including the
famous piece after which the picture is
named, continues to charm Coronet
Theatre audiences with its combined pic-
torial and music appeal. "Further screen-
ings take place this evening.

MARTIN'S PILLS

APIOL & STEEL

Sure and certain for all Female
complaints. Every lady should
keep a box in the house.

Chemists and Stores sell
them throughout the world.

Prepared by:

MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.



Apollinaris

THE QUEEN

OF

TABLE WATERS.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

TEL. 636.

SOLE AGENTS.

M. Y. SAN & CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

BEST PRESERVED

STEM GINGER.



HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 22 to 100 Queen's Road Central
FACTORY: Canton Road, Kowloon.
BRANCHES AT: Manila, Singapore, Shanghai, Canton, China.

PERFUMERY

Manufactured by
RIGAUD, PARIS.



"LAURE
EMBALSAMADO"
"MARY GARDEN"
"ROSA CARINOSA"
"DULCE MIA"
"LILAS RIGAUD"



Obtainable from
VICENTE ATIENZA,
NATHAN Rd., Kowloon. Tel. K. 155.

The Day of the Knight is Here!

IT IS THE

WILLYS-KNIGHT

Simplest and most trouble-free type of motor ever invented.

It has the most distinctive and gracefully balanced body of any car
in the market.

1—The Willys-Knight car is the four cylinder motored car that makes the six
unnecessary.

The Knight is "or is steam principle. The valves are two cylindrical sleeves with rectangular slots or ports
which when they register with each other and the ports in the block allow the ingress and egress of the gases without
obstruction. These wide open passages, particularly on the exhaust side, permit a more thorough cleaning of the
burnt gases from the combustion chamber than any other type of motor, so that every ounce of energy available is
utilized from the explosive mixture, which gives us such tremendous power.

2—It has no valve to grind and no carbon to clean.

The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat
radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber nor the head of the piston gets hot enough to bake
the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive
mixture effectively.

3—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon can not form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt
gases works up behind the wide sealing ring in the cylinder head and as this building in process obtains, it keeps
pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber
developing more power with every mile the motor is drawn.

4—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearance between each other and oil is forced
into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lapping or wearing in on these heavy films of
oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal to metal
bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick
wear and noise.

It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindrical
poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against
valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

THE MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.,

Sole Distributors.

53-61, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 377

Head Office: 1st floor, Telephone 1240.

Tennis Flannels



White or White Striped Flannel and
Gaberline Trousers ... \$12.50, \$16.50

Blue or Brown Flannel Blazers, various
shades ... \$25.00, \$27.50

Cut and tailored to your individual requirements.

SHIRTS, SOCKS, BELTS, HATS, SHOES.

Mackintosh & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alameda Building, Des Voeux Road.

"As good as really good cigarettes can be."

Obtainable at

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.,
Tabaqueria Filipina,
Grasso Egyptian Tobacco Store,
and all high class Tobacconists.

At 95 cents per tin of 50.



Kensitas
Cigarettes

Wholesale only:

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

Distributors for Hongkong and South China.

JUST ARRIVED.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
PEEK FREAN

JACOB'S
FANCY ASSORTED

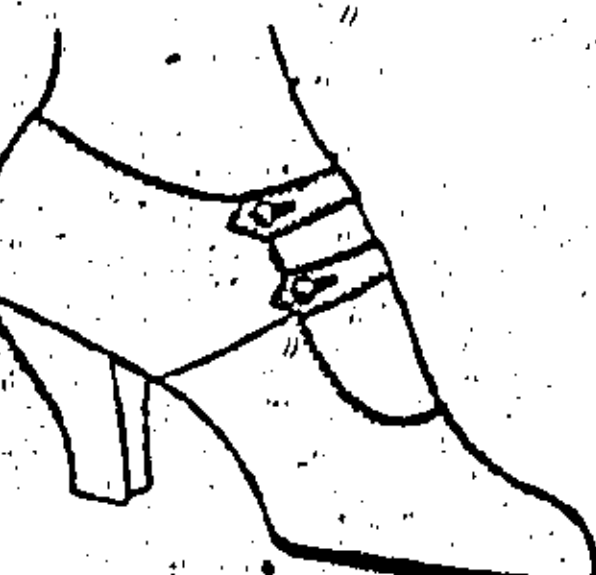
BISCUITS.
THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

WHITEAWAY'S
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

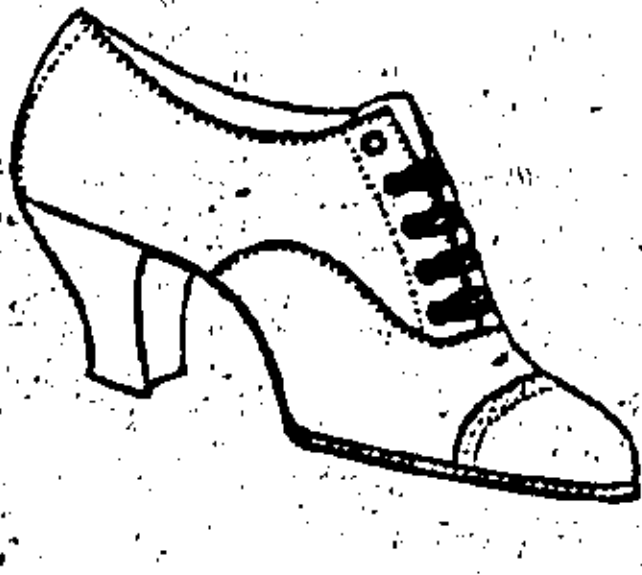
NEWLY ARRIVED SHIPMENT OF
"BALLY'S"
HIGH CLASS LADIES' FOOTWEAR
INCLUDING EXCELLENT DESIGNS IN
"WALKING," "SPORTS," and "EVENING"

SHOES.

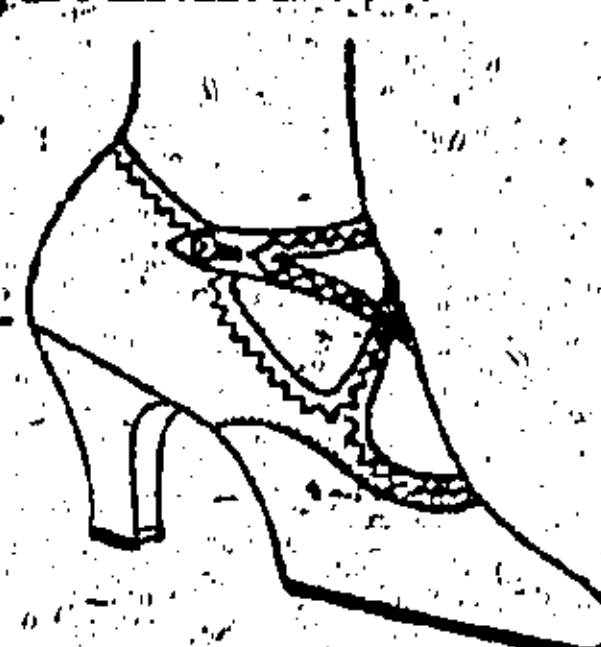
A SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT
OF PLEASING
SHAPES AND
STYLES IN
EVENING SHOES.



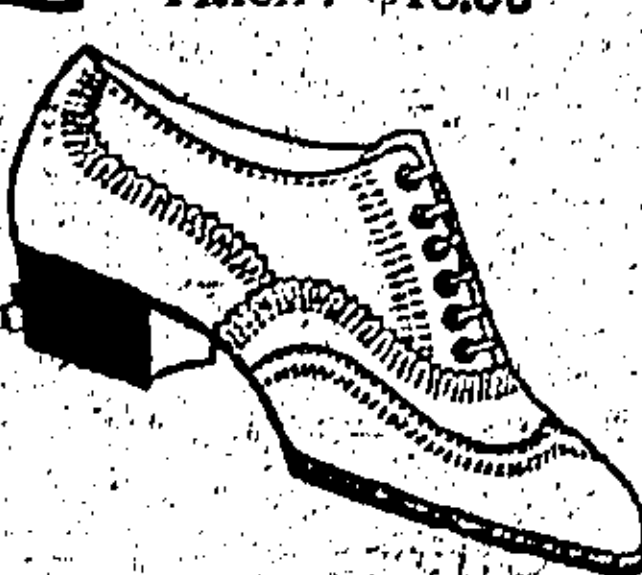
MODEL 1
BLACK LACE KID
& STRAP
PRICE: \$15.50



MODEL 2
BLACK LACE
KID LACE OXFORD
SHOE
PRICE: \$15.50



MODEL 4
TAN LACE TAN AND
GREY-SWEDE
PRICES: \$18.50 & \$19.50



MODEL 3
BLACK PATENT
FANCY BAR
EXCELLENT
MODEL
PRICE: \$24.50

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI'S TRADE IN 1923.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS VERY
SATISFACTORY BUT A SLUMP
IN BUSINESS.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Reporting on the trade of Shanghai for the year 1923, Mr. L. A. Lyall, Commissioner of Customs, says that the volume of goods imported and exported during that period may be considered as very satisfactory. That the merchants should have another story to relate, and that, from their point of view, trade, or rather "business"—the realizing of profits on goods—should have been decidedly bad during the year illustrates the fact that though closely connected, and to a great extent dependent upon each other, "trade" and "business" are two different things and the causes which have adversely affected "business" during the year under review cannot be such as would have affected the "trade" as well. Among the causes put forward for the slump in business, political events and disturbed conditions have been freely quoted but as they have not affected the "trade" to a very marked degree, it must be admitted that they have not been so important a factor of the business depression as is generally believed. Better conditions in the interior would certainly favour business, but so would better means of transport—railways and roads—and so would, generally speaking, a higher degree of Western civilization, without which, however, business has done very well in the past. Like other trading centres, Shanghai is still suffering from the after-effects of the Great War, and from over-stocking, over-competition, and amateur business methods. Whatever its causes may be, the slump is there, and badly put as they have been of late, merchants who in many cases are "carried" by the banks have not been in a position to do much. After the reckless trading of former years a spirit of undue caution seems to have spread over the markets; and this extreme caution has resulted in an attitude of "wait and see," which may well be called the key-note of the year's commercial activities in Shanghai. Such an attitude does not help trade, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the future will see a healthy return to sound business, which after all cannot thrive without a certain degree of speculative trading and of risk-taking.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

Commercially, the year may be reviewed as follows. The markets opened well, and the general tone at the beginning of the year was very hopeful. However, the expected improvement in the situation did not materialise, and business remained very dull until China New Year, when the usual holidays brought things to a standstill, the settlement passing over satisfactorily with only one failure. On the resumption of business the markets did not show any signs of the predicted revival. Native superstition concerning the 60th year of the cycle, which it was believed must be a bad year; later, the Lin-cheng outrage, renewed hostilities on the Upper Yangtze, and a very ominous situation in South China all had a bad effect on commerce. April and May were thus bad months. June, however, saw a slight revival, the tone of the import market being decidedly better at the beginning of the month. Unhappily, this improvement did not last, and in July things took another turn to the bad, while the anti-Japanese boycott movement showed signs of spreading and began seriously to affect Japanese business. The end of July saw the beginning of the dead season, and the summer apathy became very marked. September, however, opened with distinct signs of improvement, and though the Japanese earthquake had its unsettling effects on the markets, a cheerful and hopeful note was much in evidence towards the middle of the month, when people began to say that the bottom of the depression had been reached and that the turn was about to come. During October conditions continued to improve with the beginning of the buying season, which promised to be specially good on account of the very low stocks. The anti-Japanese feeling being now a thing of the past, the Japanese trade began to show sure signs of revival, the more so as the after-effects of the earthquake began to be felt, and the Japanese became eager buyers of reconstruction materials and cotton. November remained quiet but hopeful, and with December the year closed uneventfully. A year, it may be said, during which there has been very little progress from the business depression of previous years.

It is therefore the more satisfactory to be able to state that trade—the volume of goods passed through the Customs—has again improved considerably during the period under review and that record figures have been reached for 1923. These figures, it is true, show the value of the trade, and it may be contended that value is not always a true index to volume, seeing, however, that the Customs values of foreign goods have, on an average, declined during the year, while those of native goods have remained practically stationary, it will be realized that as an index to the volume of trade during 1923 these figures are, if anything, too conservative. This being so, much satisfaction must be derived from an increase over the previous year of more than 116 million Haikwan taels, with a total (imports and exports) of nearly 1,100 million Haikwan taels. In this total the domestic trade (imports from and exports to Chinese ports) is represented by practically 588 millions and the export trade to foreign countries by 119 millions, giving the remarkable increase over the previous year of nearly 117 millions for the branches of trade which more than any should have been affected by the unsettled conditions of the country. On the other hand, the imports from foreign countries, where the influence of these conditions must be more remote, show a decrease of about 2 million Haikwan taels, bringing down the total increase to 115 millions, as stated above. With the exception of 1919, when

the increase over 1918 amounted to 141 millions (largely due then to increased values), this year's total increase is the largest on record, while the increase in the domestic and export trades easily eclipses any previous achievement. As for the unbroken and steady increase in the value of exports to Chinese ports during the last 10 years—from 48 million Haikwan taels in 1913 to 244 millions in 1923—nothing could illustrate better the wonderful growth of Shanghai, not only as the largest trade emporium, but also as the most important manufacturing centre in China.

REVENUE.

The whole collection for the year—Hk. Tls. 23,904,005—compares favourably with last year's Hk. Tls. 21,634,767, showing an increase of over 23 million Haikwan taels. It is the largest collection on record, and, though all headings show improved figures, the increase in import duties—now levied in accordance with the new tariff at an effective 5 per cent—came very short of expectations. The reasons for the shortage are not obvious, and it may well be asked why the import trade, valued at nearly 418 millions, did not bring in more than the 16 millions actually levied. Up to a point this discrepancy can be accounted for by the fact that the sum of 418 millions represents the gross value of the import trade, which includes the value of free goods—mostly wheat and flour—amounting to about 22 millions, and also the value of re-exports, on which duty has been refunded by drawbacks, amounting to nearly 30 millions. Deducting, therefore, 52 millions from the gross value of 418 millions, leaves a total of 366 millions as the net value of duty-paid imports, which, at 5 per cent, should have brought in a collection of over 18 millions instead of the 16 millions actually levied. This leaves an actual shortage of two million Haikwan taels, part of which must be attributed to the late coming into force of the new tariff, which, practically speaking, only became effective from the beginning of the second quarter of the year. Owing to the notice given them, merchants had an opportunity of rushing imports through during the first quarter of the year, and the less caused to the revenue by this delay may be put down at one million Haikwan taels, leaving one million not accounted for. It would seem, therefore, that the new tariff is still not quite up to the full 5 per cent, to which China is entitled. The revenue derived from duties and dues levied on postal parcels continued to expand, with a total of \$1,138,077 collected during the year, a remarkable increase over previous years, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1905	1910	1915	1920	1921	1922	1923
	40,352	202,043	200,145	742,630	884,026	871,332	1,138,077

The increase of over \$250,000 in the last year is largely due to the better control over parcels, which it was possible to enforce after the abolition of alien post offices in Shanghai. Converted into sterling at the average rate of 3s. 3d., Shanghai's total revenue for 1923 equals a gold value of \$4,155,000, a sum which compares favourably with \$4,050,000 for 1922 and \$3,925,000 for 1921.

SHIPPING.

Under this heading again, statistics, which show satisfactory results, would seem to be at variance with the reports which have characterised the activities of the freight market during the year. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared under General Regulations, during the year amounted to 30,018,240 tons, a new record figure easily beating the previous records of 1922 (27,515,227 tons) and 1921 (24,982,274 tons), and it may well be said that Shanghai has become one of the world's greatest shipping ports. The year's increase is mainly due to the advance of ocean steamers, which have increased in number from 10,117 to 10,871 and in tonnage from 22,162,912 to 24,726,143. This increase in ocean-going vessels is highly satisfactory. The present system of collecting tonnage dues presses most unfairly on ocean-going steamers that only visit China once or twice within four months. Could it be placed on a more equitable basis, ocean trade would be still further encouraged. During the first quarter of the period under review the total tonnage entered and cleared aggregated over 11 million tons more than that of the previous March quarter. With the exception of the Danish—with a decrease of nearly 40,000 tons—all flags showed an improvement, especially the Japanese, to an extent of nearly 400,000 tons; the British, 250,000 tons; the Chinese, 125,000 tons; and the German, 120,000 tons. This satisfactory record was mainly due to a general improvement in the shipping industry, owing to the reduction of fuel costs and labour charges. During the June quarter the total tonnage entered and cleared continued to improve, the quarter's figures showing an increase of over 2 million tons over those of the corresponding period for 1922. Nearly all flags continued to register better figures, the reason for this increase being generally ascribed to the further improvement of the shipping industry and to the growing importance of Shanghai. During the September quarter the increase previously recorded seemed to have come to a standstill, with a slight decrease in the number of vessels entered and cleared, which, however, was made up by an increase in tonnage of over 200,000 tons. The last quarter of the year was well up to the average, the total tonnage showing an increase of nearly 500,000 tons over the corresponding quarter of 1922. The number of ships, however, continued to decrease, mainly on account of a serious falling off in the number of small Chinese ships. The only decrease in tonnage registered during the quarter affected the Japanese flag, and it may be ascribed in part to the effects of the anti-Japanese boycott.

As regards the shipbuilding industry, it is reported that, during the year, there has been a noticeable falling off in the number of steamers, tugs, and cargo boats built locally.

HANKOW'S SHATTERED DREAMS.

THE ILLUSION OF AN ALL-THE-YEAR DEEP-WATER PORT.

In the course of his trade report for 1923, Mr. F. W. Marx, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, states:

During the past 12 months comprehensive surveys have been made on the Yangtze under the supervision of the Government Committee, cross-sections have been taken at selected controlling points, and a vast amount of information, including Customs surveys, has been gathered and placed at the disposal of Mr. Palmer. The services of the latter were retained by the Government to make an investigation of the river and report upon the feasibility of otherwise effecting improvement. He arrived in China in the autumn and, with the technical Committee, made an inspection of the river from Wanhsien to Wussung during October. A report has been issued by him on the question of conservancy works, and the conclusion which he draws is that the cost would be entirely put of proportion to the benefits obtained and "utterly unrepresentative and financially impossible." Seeing that the obstructions to 15-foot draught navigation are found at about eight "crossings" altogether and that they aggregate some 25 miles only in length, the impression existed that the rectification of these places could be effected without prohibitive expenditure and that it might even be possible to make Hankow a "deep-water port," for ocean steamers at all seasons, but, viewing the question from the economic as well as the engineering standpoint, Mr. Palmer disposes of these illusions. He estimates that to obtain freedom from restrictions to river steamers drawing 15 feet would alone necessitate a capital expenditure of not less than Hk. Tls. 25,000,000—a sum which places any improvement scheme in the nature of training-works outside the bounds of commercial possibility.

This being so, it was natural to consider whether dredging operations, a so-called "persuasive method of improvement" and less costly than training dikes, etc., would answer any useful purpose. After careful examination, however, it was found that there can be no certainty that the effects of dredging would be lasting, and that it would, therefore, be regarded as purely experimental in the first instance. But here again the opinion was formed that the outlay involved would be too great and would not be justifiable from a commercial standpoint. In regard to the question of flood prevention, it should be understood that inundation is not necessarily of a destructive character, since the silt deposited by floods has valuable fertilising properties. This being so, it follows that the inquiry into damage by floods should extend to the benefits likely to be derived from the silt. It seems that it should not be an impossible task to prepare an acceptable and practicable scheme for making protection works remunerative, and it is estimated that the annual cost may possibly fall within the value of the damage and loss occasioned. Should this prove to be the case, it could possibly be shown that a trivial charge on the land-protected would be more than compensated for by immunity from floods. It is hoped, therefore, that a solution for this very important question may be found.

Mr. Palmer, in the course of his remarks, pays a tribute to the efficiency and progressive usefulness of the Customs River Department, and the opinion is expressed that the aids of navigation—lights, buoys, and beacons—should be extended in lieu of improvement works, which would be too costly to be practicable. The River Inspector reports that the lowest level reached was on February 13th, when 7 inches was registered, and that this level was maintained until February 17th, after which the river commenced to rise, until the highest level of 45.5 feet was recorded on July 28th. The river then fell steadily until September, when it rose for a few days, and from the beginning of October continued to fall to the end of the year. On July 25th, in order to provide for uniformity of procedure and assist in the hydrographical survey of the Yangtze, all river gauges were marked in feet and tenths of a foot instead of feet and inches.

THE MERCHANT VOLUNTEER AND CANTON GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Reports from Kongmoon, the leading port of the Sze-yap or the "Big Four" districts, show that the merchants and the volunteers are decidedly dissatisfied with the preliminary terms to the settlement of the arms dispute. The volunteers in the districts are of the opinion that the arms and ammunition should be unconditionally returned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

A Volunteer officer, when seen on the matter, expressed the opinion that direction must be used in dealing with the followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton. It was pointed out that Dr. Sun and his mercenaries owned no substantial property in Canton and districts, that his use of the Reds with daggers and police orders to murder individual members of the volunteers, that his attempt to take advantage of his opponents by setting fire on their buildings without notice—all have made it impossible for the merchants to have a fair and open party to go against.

The merchants in Canton, despite unfavourable comments from the districts, will, it is understood, urge the commanders of the merchants volunteers movement in Canton to circulate the telegram desired by Dr. Sun "supporting" him. They will, however, not advise their commanders to hand over a cheque to Dr. Sun for \$500,000 until the arms and ammunition have been delivered. Dr. Sun, they fear, may get the cheque and then again order the withholding of the arms. They have learned a lesson from the arms permit, issued one day and cancelled another day.

The farmers in Heungshan, one of the five leading districts of Kwangtung Province, according to the vernacular press, have publicly repudiated the inference of Governor Liao Chung-hoi in Canton that the farmers of the province are behind the labour and farmers corps of the Red Army now in course of organization. Governor Liao, in his recent visit to Heungshan, has only interviewed the "tongs" or societies of the bandits of the Tung Hot Sandfields about joining the farmers making it clear at the time that they will be too busy to participate in the proposed farmers corps.

A PETITION ON FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Flood sufferers in the West River districts of Kwangtung have petitioned the Kuomintang Government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to release the two junks of rice the Reds captured during the general strike in Canton last week. The rice captured by the Reds amounted to 40,000 piculs intended by the Canton merchants for the relief of sufferers in the recently inundated districts of Canton Delta.

RAILWAY SERVICES RESUMED.
Railroad traffic along the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow, the Canton-Samsui, and the Canton-Kowloon lines has been resumed since the first of September.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT KOWLOON CITY.

BANDITS' VIGIL ON LONELY ROAD.

At about 1.30 a.m. yesterday, two Chinese saloon waiters employed on the a.s. *Empress of Canada* were returning together in two rickshas, from the ship to their homes in Kowloon City.

On arriving at the junction of Kowloon City Road and Ma Tan Kok Road, the waiters saw two men sitting, one on each side of the way. As the rickshas drew level with them, these men got up, and producing revolvers, ordered the travellers to hand over their money.

The stewards complied, disgoring a total of \$18, whereupon the robbers decamped. No arrests have been made.

The ricksha-coolies remained quite passive throughout the proceedings, and when the thieves had departed, conveyed their impoverished "fares" to the police station, where the matter was reported.

QUEEN AUTUMN.

I wonder if you saw the sun when he got up this morning,
The jolly way he peeped along the sky!
He tried to hide his secret as he flung away night's awning,
But I could see the laughter in his eye.

The breeze was softly humming
To the tiny tompost peak,
"She's coming—Oh, she's coming!"
Then the birds began to speak.

A secret, when the birds find out, a secret is no longer
(They gossip just like clever men, you know!)
So very soon the humming of the breezes had grown stronger,
The hills had told the harbour down below.

"She's coming!" Morning-glory
To hibiscus spread the tale;
And butterflies the story
Told cicadas in the vale.

Now, all this merry clamour, you may guess, was of a fairy,
And we must give her welcome when she's here;
She's cabled to us, by the zephyrs, kisses light and airy,
She'll come so softly, yet so full of cheer.

(They hail her not so gladly
In the distant western lands,
She smiles a shade more sadly,
Though with gold they fill her hands.)

Since last she crossed the ocean we have welcomed other strangers,
In gowns of blue and gold and coat of grey,
With songs of sleepy languor and with tales that hint of dangers,
But she knows more of Fairyland than they.

Come! Smile your best to greet her,
She's the pride of all the year,
Look up to heaven, and meet her—
Queen Autumn's in the air.

GLADYS JACKSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.
PUBLIC HEALTH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I trust you will allow an "ignorant villager" from the New Territory to air a few of his "prejudices" on the above question. I hold no brief for the Government and I hold no brief "against the Government." I think the recent legislation about bamboo scaffolding is "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," the "camel" in this case being represented by the many shallow lakes which have been formed by the Government or under Government orders in the neighbourhood of Yau-tai, and which at a very small cost could be easily drained into existing nullahs. On the other hand it is clear the public has no working belief in the value of keeping down mosquitoes. I doubt if more than one man in ten would go a yard out of his way to upset a tin of water and mosquito larvae, but the other nine would be most happy to use the anopheles theory as a stick to beat the Government with. Some years ago I spent a week on the Tai Po. It was swarming with mosquitoes. Those most interested would not take the trouble to cut out or fill up the very obvious breeding places formed by natural pools on the rock. It is I think about twelve months ago that a raid was made by officers of the Sanitary Board on mosquito-breeding places, and many of the offenders among those whom I believe your correspondent "Q" would class as "leading citizens" rather than "ignorant villagers."

The proposals recently brought before the Legislative Council were in themselves so vague that it is as easy to agree as to disagree with them, but the discussion and comment which followed has cleared matters up somewhat. It appears to be thought desirable to change the name and enlarge the membership of the Sanitary Board, and I see no great objection or advantage in either, but it is not clear that this would in any way improve the inspection and control of food and the work of the Sanitary Board should be extended to the New Territory. If people wish to live out in the country, they should surely be expected to dispose of their own rubbish, sweep their own streets and kill their own mosquitoes. It seems a most extravagant proposal that inspectors should be sent round the outlying houses and villages in the New Territory to attend to these matters.

The water supply is then dealt with and it is proposed that the new Board should have "complete analytical and bacteriological control of the water supply of the Colony." It has not been made clear what this means. It may mean that the new Board should have its own analyst and bacteriologist and power to stop the supply of any water which does not come up to such standard of purity as it deems necessary. If this is the correct interpretation, there does not seem much wrong with it, but it is not so easy a matter to put into practice. There is no hard and fast line between good water and bad water. Pokfulam is a doubtful supply, but if Pokfulam were "scrapped" our chronic state of water shortage would only be accentuated. The history of the Hongkong waterworks shows us almost always behind the times, and this has not always been the fault of the officials. The original Tytan Reservoir was talked of as a "white elephant."

The last point appears to be as to whether or no a Cadet should be head of the Sanitary Department. What the "necessary special qualifications" for such a post are is not stated, and I am not prepared to guess. A man may be a very able doctor and a poor organiser, but it should not be forgotten that the last public enquiry into the matter decided that the Principal Civil Medical Officer should not hold the post. On the other hand the constant changes you mention in your leading article must certainly be a great handicap to the working of any department. My views might be summed up by a well known saying: "The gods help those who help themselves" and by some well known lines:

"For forms of Government let fools contest
What's best administered is best."

Yours faithfully,
L. GIBBS.

RICKSHAW AND CHAIR
FARES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With the advent of the taxi-cab and the motor-bus, the unfortunate human beings who have to "pull rickshaws" and carry people in chairs in order to earn a living are finding the struggle for existence much more difficult than it was a few years ago, and if on top of this difficulty we were to add the higher cost of living, then the lot of these poor fellows must indeed be a hard one.

The H.C.L. does not affect only the rich and the middle class people, as even our poor coolies have now to pay more for their miserable accommodation and their frugal fare of rice, salt fish and vegetables.

My object in writing this letter is to appeal to the C.S.P. to revise immediately the present scandalously low scale of fares, as the time has certainly come to put a stop to the further "sweating" of these poor creatures, and I believe that in making this appeal I will have the whole-hearted sympathy and support of every right-minded man and woman in this Colony.

Enclosing my card.—Yours truly,
"LET'S DO THE RIGHT THING."

INTERESTING APPEAL CASE.
SEQUEL OF THE PIRACY OF S.S.
"TAI LEE."APPEAL AGAINST FORFEITURE OF
PIRACY BOND.

A very interesting case was opened in the Court of Appellate Jurisdiction yesterday morning before their Honours the acting Chief Justice and the acting Puisne Judge, when the Sze Yap S.S. Company, Ltd., and Li Man Kai and Ng Kin Cho, D. Melbourne, sitting as a Magistrate, whereby he ordered on June 17th the Sze Yap Company to forfeit the sum of \$5,000, secured by bond, entered into by them with H.M. the King on the 10th June, 1923, for the observance of the Regulations for the time being in force under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance of 1914.

The appellants asked their Lordships to reverse and rescind this decision upon the ground that it is an Ordinance that cannot be enforced outside the waters of the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. E. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. S. Fitzroy (instructed by Messrs. d'Almeida and Remedios) represented the appellants, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., was retained for the Crown, who are the respondents in the case.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster, opening the case for the appellants, described the case as an appeal against the case stated by the Magistrate who found on three charges: (a) that certain officers on board the S.S. "Tai Lee" did not carry a revolver and 25 rounds of ammunition in accordance with the Regulations; (b) that a grill door leading from the deck to the engine and boiler rooms was not locked at all material times; and (c) that the anti-piracy equipment on the vessel was not readily and easily available for immediate use.

Mr. Alabaster contended that the Anti-Piracy Regulations were *ultra vires* to the laws of the Colony. The Piracy Ordinance related to acts and things done in the Colony, whereas the alleged offences took place outside the waters of the Colony. The Ordinance stated that "No ship shall attempt to leave the waters of the Colony unless the owners have entered into a bond." Section 6 of the Ordinance stated that a bond should be entered into with two sureties approved by the Captain Superintendent of Police in the sum of \$5,000; whilst section 17 of the Ordinance gave the Governor in Council power to make Regulations in relation to Section 6.

Their Lordships would observe that this bond was forced upon the owners because, under Section 3 of the Ordinance, if they refused to enter into it they were liable to imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$500. He therefore submitted that the Ordinance had to be construed very strictly as there was no question of a voluntary engagement at all.

Mr. Alabaster contended that the Regulations were *ultra vires* and therefore could not be enforced. In support of this he referred to the Ordinance of last year in which the boundaries of the Colony were defined. A section of this Ordinance stated that the Colony of Hongkong meant the whole of the area of land and water lying between the following boundaries specified in the section.

Comparing the Anti-Piracy Regulations with the Piracy Ordinance, Mr. Alabaster said they differed from the Ordinance because they imposed Regulations on people who were not within the boundaries of the Colony, whereas the Ordinance clearly stated the words "within the waters of the Colony."

After recapitulating the three Regulations which the owners were charged with breaking, Mr. Alabaster pointed out that the alleged offences took place whilst the ship was in the danger zone. A definition of danger zone was to be obtained from Regulation 31 which defined the danger zone to be all the usual routes by water between Hongkong, Canton, West River ports, Macao, Kwong Chow Wan, Amoy, Hoihow, etc., always providing the danger zone did not exceed 120 miles from the port of Hongkong.

OUTSIDE THE COLONY.
The charges stated that the appellants committed the breaches of the Regulations on January 21st (the date when Captain Wilcox was murdered by pirates), at 12.18 a.m., at Wongmoon, a fact of which he hoped their Lordships would take judicial notice. According to a chart which he produced Wongmoon was right in the centre of the Heungshan district, Chinese Territory, and not even on the high seas. Wongmoon was clearly a place outside the Colony and, therefore, he contended that the Legislature did not apply, and still less had it the right to delegate that power to another body—the Executive Council—who framed the Regulations.

Quoting from "Dicey," Mr. Alabaster said it was clearly held there that no Colonial Legislature had the power to legislate outside the territorial waters of the Colony.

His first point would be that the Regulations set up by the Governor in Council were *ultra vires* to the law and also that the Governor in Council had no power to make such Regulations.

He urged that the Legislature had no right to impose obligations outside the Colony and still less to delegate their powers to another body—the Executive Council—which had no power to make Regulations and thereby deprive the Crown of their special reserved rights of disallowance. His second point was that the regulation under which they were charged was *ultra vires* because it had not received Royal Assent, and his third point was that the regulations were repugnant to the Merchant Shipping Acts. Counsel quoted many cases in support of his contentions.

(Continued on next Column.)

ALLEGED WRONGFUL SEIZURE
OF WRIT.
APPEAL DISMISSED.

In the Court of Appellate Jurisdiction yesterday the appeal of Messrs. Cary and Co., of Canton against a decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz, which was heard on the previous day, was dismissed.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said that he had little to add to what he had said in the Court below. He was satisfied that the appearance of Mr. Silva on behalf of the firm was regular and not void. It was possible, as Mr. Potter had said that Clause 41 of the Code applied but he did not base his decision on that. The appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Dyer Ball concurred.

EUROPEAN LADY ROBBED.
SPEEDY CAPTURE OF "YOUNG SCOUNDREL."

The story of a robbery on shipboard, in which a hand-bag containing \$900 was snatched from a European lady, was told to Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, yesterday.

Miss A. H. Skinner, a resident at the Helena May Institute, giving evidence, said that when the S.S. *Kwong sai*, on which she was a passenger from Canton, arrived here early on yesterday morning, the hour was unsuitable for her to go ashore so she lay in a chair on deck. Her hand-bag was suddenly wrenched from her grasp, and she saw a male figure disappearing.

Later, when she was at the Helena May Institute, she received a telephone message from a female Chinese fellow passenger on the *Kwong sai*, saying that the thief had been caught, with the bag and its contents intact. It appeared that he was the son of a watchman on the ship.

The delinquent's father told the Magistrate that he was unable to keep the lad under control, and remarking that his own father said he was a young scoundrel, his Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Mr. Fitzroy argued the case on the point that a pirate is a person who satisfies his greed by robbery or murder in a place beyond the jurisdiction of any state. Counsel quoted cases in support of this view and said this definition naturally applied to the case before the Court. The robbery on the high seas. The place where the attack in this case happened was in a small river connecting two portions of the Canton River. It was occupied by Chinese territory and it was utterly impossible for a piracy to take place there. An attack on a boat took place, but it was not piracy. He would submit that the regulations could not apply where a piracy was impossible.

RESPONDENTS' CASE.

Mr. Potter, in the course of his speech for the respondents, argued that a Colonial Legislature in its own territory was as powerful as the Home Government. It had been contended that the regulation was *ultra vires* because it had been assented to by the Sovereign. But it was not to be forgotten that His Majesty had assented to the Ordinance which contained the section which gave the Executive Council the powers to make the Anti-Piracy Regulations so that how they became *ultra vires* because they had not the King's assent he failed to see. The Colonial Government was all powerful in its own sphere.

Quoting authority and cases, Counsel submitted that it was the law that a Colonial Government was entitled to prevent an alien going out or coming into a colony the Government was clearly entitled to pass an ordinance such as the Piracy Prevention Ordinance which prohibited ships making certain voyages, except under certain circumstances. If they so desired the Government could prevent any ship using the port of Hongkong as a starting point for a voyage to any of the ports mentioned in the Piracy Prevention Ordinance. And if they could absolutely prohibit they could also permit such voyages on certain terms.

The shipowners were told by the Government: "If you want to trade with Macao you have got to enter into a civil contract with us to do certain things." Such a contract could be enforced in the Colony and the only point the Court had to decide was whether such bond was enforceable in this case. He submitted that it was enforceable. It was open to shipowners to make a contract of this sort with the Government without any Ordinance at all.

Counsel pointed out that the appellants had not argued that the Ordinance was against the peace, order and good government of the Colony. He would therefore show that such an ordinance was for the peace, order and good government of the Colony. The Government could prohibit, and in this case they had prohibited, voyages except on certain terms.

He went on to say that the Piracy Ordinance did not say that ships using the Canton river or going to Haiphong were committing an offence by not complying with certain regulations but it did say that, first of all, if purported to deal with people within the Government's jurisdiction. Mr. Fitzroy had said that under Section 3 a shipowner living in New York could be held responsible for acts committed in Hongkong. He did not agree. The Ordinance dealt with people within the jurisdiction; it dealt only with owners, charterers or agents who were in the Colony and came within territorial jurisdiction.

The Government merely compelled owners to enter into a bond which they were perfectly competent to enter into with the Government.

Mr. Potter had not concluded his argument when the Court rose for the day.

U.S. SUBJECT SENT TO GAOL.
WICKERSHAN TRIAL COMES TO
AN END.
FOUR MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

The long drawn out case which has come to be known as the "Wickershan Trial" came to its conclusion yesterday afternoon at the Central Magistracy, when David Belknap Wickershan, an American subject, of 2, Tramway Path, was sent to prison with hard labour for four months by Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

The charge against him was one of publishing, or concurring in the publication of, a false statement in connection with the American Asiatic Commercial Company.

All the evidence having been disposed of at the last hearing, His Worship yesterday listened to the addresses of Counsel.

Mr. N. I. Brewer, opening his speech for the defence, touched upon what he described as "the illegal character" of the search at Tramway Path. He alluded to the granting of the search warrant by the Magistrate on the information of the witness Lai. One or two questions, said Mr. Brewer, would have shown that Lai was not defrauded, and was the only complainant, the other conspirators appearing later. The warrant, Mr. Brewer declared, was illegal. There was an excuse for the police, who were merely obeying orders, but what excuse was there for Lai? Lai took active part in the search and advised the police in their selection of documents. Everything likely to damage the accused had been produced against him by the prosecution, and everything calculated to be to his advantage had been suppressed.

Continuing, Mr. Brewer likened Mr. Nihill's construction of a letter from the defendant to Mr. and Mrs. Shoffer, read out in Court at a previous hearing, to the ingenuity of Mr. Serjeant Burrows in the Pickwick Papers, who gave a "damning significance" to an innocent allusion to "chops and tomato-sauce."

Next Counsel proceeded to impugn the evidence of certain witnesses for the prosecution, whom he alluded to as "the conspirators." The Chinese who testified that defendant had shown them photographs in Hongkong in May, at which time, Mr. Brewer submitted, these were in Bangkok, were guilty of brazen perjury. Finally, Counsel quoted several legal precedents, whereby he submitted that no criminal case lay against his client. He could not, Mr. Brewer contended, even be held to be subject to a civil action.

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, at the outset of his address for the prosecution, submitted that a material false statement had been made, and that the defendant had either made it or concurred in it. On the defendant's own admission he had concurred in something which he realized was not actually true. Counsel said he did not wish at that time to argue the illegality or otherwise of the search or the warrant, but he read a legal authority which stated that the police could call on private persons to assist them in cases where circumstances warranted it.

Describing Mr. Shoffer's evidence as "poison gas to cloud the real issue which they had to try," Counsel asked His Worship to disregard every word which Mr. Shoffer had said. The latter's statement that the report to the police about morphine had been made before Mr. Rohn's return from Bangkok, and before a certain interview in the office, had been contradicted by the evidence of his own wife.

The application for land had been made, said Mr. Nihill, one month or two months before Rohn ever came on the scene at all. With regard to the whereabouts of the photographs in May, there was a clash between the evidence of witnesses for the Crown and witnesses for the defence, and Counsel submitted that that of the former was deserving of the great credence. With regard to the defendant's letter to Mr. and Mrs. Shoffer, it was written throughout with the intention of defrauding the shareholders of the company.

His Worship said that he found the charge brought against the defendant proved.

Immediately Mr. Brewer interposed on a point of demurrer. The case, he submitted was one which could not be tried summarily.

A legal discussion, in which both Counsel and the Magistrate joined, ensued, and finally His Worship said that he was not prepared to give a decision on Mr. Brewer's legal point without hearing it argued. He would therefore suspend the sentence which he had been about to record, and would hear Counsel's arguments next Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Nihill said that he opposed bail. His Worship replied that he would not deny bail, but would increase the amount to \$5,000.

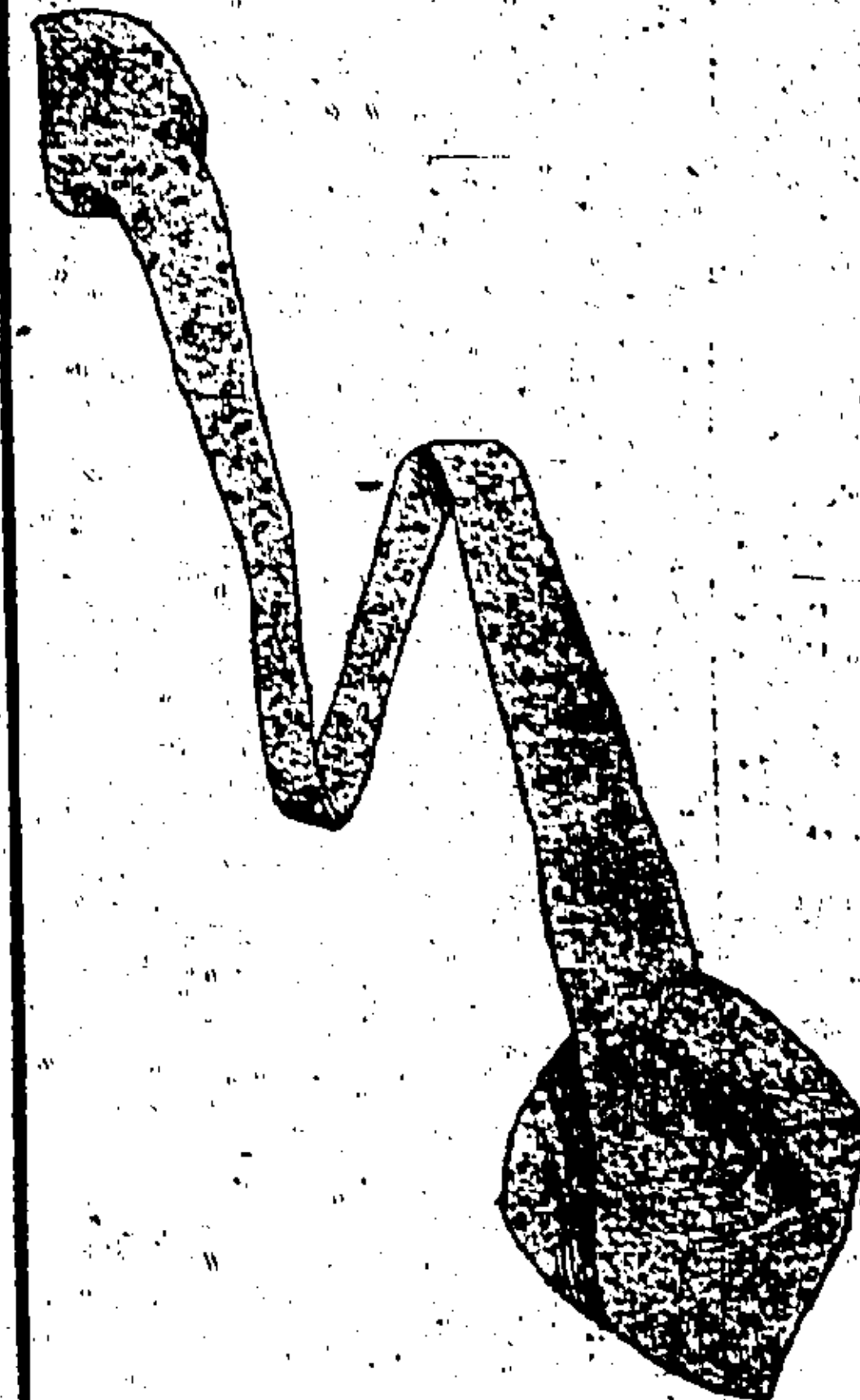
Mr. Brewer then said that, by request of his client, he would withdraw the legal objection he had made, since he did not feel himself able to prove his point.

Accepting Mr. Brewer's withdrawal, the Magistrate thereupon passed sentence of four months' hard labour.

REVOLVER MISHAP.
MAN'S CURIOSITY LEADS TO
WOUNDED LEG.

In the early hours of yesterday morning an officer of the Chinese Army, who was with a male and female companion in a club in Kennedy Town, placed his revolver on a table for greater comfort.

The other man picked the weapon up, and began to examine it. The owner, realizing that it was being handled clumsily, attempted to regain it. A friendly struggle followed, in the course of which the revolver went off, wounding the officer's male friend in the leg. He is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

LATEST NOVELTIES in
ENGLISH SILK NECKWEAR.

Wide End Ties in All
the Latest Designs,
Fancy Spot, Hair Stripes,
Club Colours, Etc.

48 INCHES LONG 3.25

Pure Silk Hand Knit
Ties in All the Latest
Shades and Colouring
6.50

Pure Silk Hand Knit Black Ties 4.50

Latest Novelties in Bow Ties 1.50 and 2.00

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NECKWEAR SPECIALISTS.

HOUBIGANT'S
QUELQUES FLEURS PERFUME
AND
CREME EN BEAUTE.

We have Just Received a Fresh Supply of the above—
place Your Order Early to avoid disappointment.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

CELLO SOLOS BY W. H. SQUIRE.

D1291 HANDEL'S MINUETT

PEASANT DANCE

D1401 CHANSONNETTE

TARANTELLA

L1513 MEDITATION IN C.

OLD ITALIAN LOVE SONG

ANDERSON'S.

Wm Powell Ltd

Phone 4578.

CRETONNES for LOOSE COVERS.

Economy is their virtue—because they wash well and will not fade, thereby losing none of their attractiveness, even after years of good service.

We do not claim to have the largest stock, but by careful selection in choosing we can offer a wealth of beautiful designs to coincide with any furnishing scheme.

CALL, WRITE or TELEPHONE.

Full Sets of Patterns Always Available.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.
FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
charged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignees' risk and subject to
Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 2nd September.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 8th September, 1924,
will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
2nd September, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [1217]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SLLERMAN LINE.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND
CONTINENT.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF GLASGOW"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf,
where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after 8th September, 1924, will
be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
15th September, 1924, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1924. [1218]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "ASIA"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that all Goods are being
landed and placed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be
obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 8th
September, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined by Messrs. Anderson &
Ashe on the 8th of September, 1924, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be
presented to the Underwriter before the 11th
of September, 1924, or they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1924. [1210]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"PESHAWUR"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 29th AUGUST, 1924.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORTSAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's
Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment
will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery
can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
Instructions have been given to the con-
trary six hours before Arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon &
Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and
Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1924. [1209]

THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAM-
BER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION opens on MON-
DAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, at 1.15 o'clock.
If sufficient support is forthcoming, a New
Class for Beginners will be commenced. In-
tending students should attend at the School
(Masonic Building, Robinson Street) on MON-
DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, WEDNESDAY, 3rd
SEPTEMBER, or FRIDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER,
between 1 and 2.30 p.m. to discuss details with
the Director of Studies, the Rev. Dr. T. W.
PEARCE, O.B.E.

By Order,
M. J. KEY,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1924. [1206]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for
the FIFTH EXTRA RACE
MEETING to be held on SATURDAY,
11th, and MONDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1924
(weather permitting), may be obtained at the
Rice Course, Hongkong Club and Outward
Bay Stables.
Entries Close on 27th September, 1924.
[1198]

HONGKONG REALTY AND TRUST
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF HONG-
KONG REALTY AND TRUST COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong
Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on
WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of SEPTEMBER,
1924, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of
receiving a Statement of Accounts and the
Report of the Board of Directors for the Fifteen
Months ended the 30th June, 1924; confirming
the appointment of Directors, and re-selecting
Directors and the Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd
of September, 1924, until WEDNESDAY, the 10th
day of September, 1924, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
PERCY H. SUCKLING,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1924. [1201]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG SEABROKERS
ASSOCIATION.

THE following are Members of the above
Association—
A. H. CARROLL, J. F. GROSS,
M. A. RAZACK, V. YANOVICH,
J. W. KEE, A. P. GARAYAS,
W. J. CARROLL, H. M. H. EXALL,
O. KITCHEN, SEU KOH CHAI,
YIP YONG PAK, HARRY O. ODELL,
F. M. L. SOARES, SOO PZI SAO,
H. B. EDWARDS.
By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1924. [1774]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE following are Members of the above
Exchange—
ABRAHAM, ERRA, LAMBERT, H. A.,
ALVES, A. A., LOGAN, W.,
BAGRAM, J. T., MATHIASON, E. T.,
BENJAMIN, V., NISSIM, A.,
BIRKETT, H., PERCY, I. S.,
COX, M. J., PERTON, R.,
CROUCHER, N. V. A., POTTS, GEO. H.,
EGLIS, F. M., POTTS, P. C.,
GUTHRIE, A. A., RAYMOND, E. M.,
KAW, FRED, SHIVA, P. M. N. de,
LAMBERT, GEO. P., SMITH, P. B.,
LAMBERT, GEO. P., TESTER, P.
By Order of the Committee,
A. NISSIM,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1924. [1775]

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES on Top Floor, No.
14, PEARCE STREET.
For particulars apply to—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1196]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"GOTHIC PRINCE"
having arrived from the above Port on 28th
instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on Wednesday, 3rd September, 1924,
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 15
days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 4th September, 1924,
will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading
can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
FURNESSE (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Canning Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1924. [1197]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
& LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA"
Capt. O. SUGGESS, R.N.E., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from
this Port on or about THURSDAY, the 4th
SEPTEMBER, 1924, at Noon, taking Pas-
sengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France,
and London (under arrangement) will be trans-
shipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer pro-
ceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
5 p.m. the Day before Sailing. The contents
and value of all packages must be declared.
For further particulars, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1924. [1202]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Club will be held
in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY,
SEPTEMBER 5th, 1924, at 3.30 p.m., for the
purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at
an Extraordinary General Meeting held on
14th August.
By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 26th, 1924. [1184]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH YEARLY DRAWING OF
30 DEBENTURES (1923 Issue—\$500
each) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable
on TUESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1924,
will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock
a.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1924.
Bidders of Debentures are invited to attend
the Drawing.
By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1924. [1191]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND
TRIPS during the Months of JULY to
SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Foochow
(Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling
at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward
and Downward Voyages, by the Company's
New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer
"HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.
for the Round Voyage, including Meals while
the Steamer is in Port.
These Special Tickets will be available for
Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the
Voyage for which it is issued or by her follow-
ing Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay
at Foochow—48 hours.
The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the
Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Com-
pany's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight
on her Return (Weather permitting).
The Company's Steam Launch will convey
passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to
Foochow City, if required.
For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing,
Apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [1908]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
To Sell by Public Auction
on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
the 2nd, 3rd and 4th SEPTEMBER, 1924,
at 11 a.m. NATAL YARD, Hongkong, and
at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
Commencing Each Day at 9.30 a.m.
with an Interval from 12
Noon to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL
STORES, &c.

Comprising—
Ironmongery, Dinnettes, Whalers, Cutters,
Gigs, Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy Fit-
tings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships'
Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings,
Life Rafts, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Pillows,
Counterpanes, Blankets, Sheets, Canvas, India
Rubber and Metallic Hoses, Old Cordage, Can-
vas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old
Wooden and Linen Rags, Old Cordage, Old
Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper,
Lead, Zinc and Gun Metal, Copper and Brass
Tubes, Coal Sacks, Wood, Metal, Copper and
Lamps and Lanterns, Gauge Steel Tubes,
Old Steel Wire Rope, Mineral Oil, Ropes,
Chain, Chain Cable and Gear, Drilling Machine,
Oil, Paint and Paint Ingredients, Lathes, Power
Driven Saws, Pumps and Outter Engines,
Sables, Compasses, Clocks, Iron Drums, Old
Packing Cases, Drift Lubricating Oil, Old
China, Smith's Organs, Air Compressors, Masts
and Spars, Table Fans, Boats Sails, &c., &c.

Lots may be Inspected on MONDAY, the
1st SEPTEMBER, 1924.

ALSO SALES OF
OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING
STORES.

Comprising—
Table Linen, Implements, Serge, Flannel,
&c., Remnants, Sundry Articles of Mess and
Table Gear and Clothing (including Electric
Plated Gear), Condensed Provisions for
Poultry Feeding, &c.
Terms of Sale: As detailed in Catalogue.
HUGHES & HUGHES, LTD.,
By Appointment Auctioneers to
the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1924. [1157]

THE

CORONET'S

offer to its patrons:
A Great Picture at
Ordinary Prices.

HUMORESQUE

as pathetic as
"The Miracle Man"
as humorous as
"Potash and Perlmutter"

with Special Musical Setting
To-day, at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S
THE SPIRIT OF
INSPIRATION.

Inspiration is the source of
all things worth while; the
charm of literature, the
glory of art, the appeal of
music and the wonder of
science. Inspiration finds
expression in many ways
but never more happily than
in the inspired blending of

DEWAR'S.

Dewar's "White Label" and
"Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses
of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to
His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1924.

THE WAR CLOUD IN THE
NORTH.

THERE is no longer any doubt that the
situation in the neighbourhood of Shang-
hai is one of considerable gravity. Ex-
tensive preparations have been made for
war and the railway has been cut. Mar-
shal CHI HSIEH-YUAN, the Tsuchun
of Kiangsu, makes no secret of the fact
that the military movement on his part
is designed to recover political control of
Shanghai, "since this great commercial
metropolis of the Republic is geographically
part of Kiangsu." But the wish to
recover this control is plainly inspired by
the desire to expel from Shanghai the
"political criminals who have gathered
there and plotted to destroy the Republic
of China by preventing unification."

"How can China be unified," he asks,
"if Chekiang and Shanghai are scenes
of constant plots against the Govern-
ment, and if from Chekiang efforts are
constantly being made to make the east
of China independent from the rest of
the country?" Clearly this movement
forms part and parcel of the plans of
Marshal Wu PEI-FU for the unification
of China by force. The possibility of uniting
the China of to-day by war may well be
doubted. The best that can be hoped
for is that this very serious threat of war,
which is not likely to be confined to two
provinces, will persuade the ruling powers
in China—in the Capital and in the pro-
vinces—to seriously consider whether a
more hopeful means of securing the
unification of the country cannot be
found than by a war which must be
carried into half the provinces of China.

A cable to-day conveys a London news-
paper suggestion that it is time for some
friendly Power to convey a hint to Peking
that almost half China's provinces desire
autonomy. That is already well known
to Peking and the Permanent Constitu-
tion of China seems to provide for the
fullest measure of provincial autonomy
which is consistent with the integrity of
the Republic. If there is any possi-
bility of working this constitution there
would be some prospect of establishing
peace and order in China, but until the
provincial rulers seriously set themselves
to this task there is plainly no hope of
peace. They are constantly thinking of
and planning for war. There are indica-
tions that a serious clash of arms in
Chekiang will not be confined to that one
district. The Kiangsu Tsuchun's move-
ment, as we have said, is part and parcel
of Wu PEI-FU's scheme of "unification
by force," and if Wu PEI-FU moves, there
is every likelihood that CHANG TAO-LIN
will move also. Military concentrations
by both are reported. It has always been
expected that CHANG would move to the
support of Chekiang if the Tsuchun of that
province were attacked. The danger of
this was said to have operated to avert
this inter-provincial clash last year, but
Wu PEI-FU was recently credited with the
opinion that there is little danger now
as the great floods in the North would
seriously hamper any great military move-
ment by CHANG TAO-LIN outside his own
provinces of Manchuria. Present reports
describe CHANG's military concentrations
as "ostensibly for annual field work." Only
time will reveal what they actually
portend.

H.E. Liang Shih Yi returned to Hong-
kong on the *Empress of Canada* from his
visit to Europe and the United States.

A Chinese woman has been admitted
to the Government Civil Hospital, suffer-
ing from injuries to her head, said to have
been inflicted by her husband.

Charged with stealing 18 cases of mun-
sell (a red stone used in making gun-
powder) two boatwomen were remanded
by Mr. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magis-
tracy yesterday.

Found unlicensed on the s.s. *Andre
Lebon*, 4 Luger pistols, seven revolvers,
and 2,380 rounds of ammunition have
been handed over to the Police by the
vessel's captain.

"Spiritualism" will be the subject of
this week's public lecture of the Hong-
kong Lodge of the Theosophical Society,
10, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday,
Sept. 3rd, at 5.45 p.m. All are welcome.
—ADVT.

For placing his boat alongside five
others lying abreast beside the s.s. *Feng
Lee*, in contravention of the regulation
that a maximum of five only is allowed,
a man was fined \$5 by the Marine Magis-
tracy yesterday.

The contract for the superstructure of
the new fire station in Des Vaux Road
Central has been secured by Messrs.
Trollope and Collis with a tender of
\$355,592. The time allowed for the con-
tract is 18 months.

A correspondent writes complaining of
a "horrible nuisance" on what he be-
lieves to be Crown land in Coronation
Road, Kowloon, and desires the atten-
tion of the proper authority to be drawn
to it with a view to the prompt removal
of the nuisance.

In its obituary notice of the late Mr.
A. G. Stephen, the *N.C. Daily News*
says:—"It may not be generally known
that Mr. Stephen was an authority on
Shakespeare, such as is rarely met with.
He could, from memory, place practically
any quotation, not only from the well-
known plays but also from those less
familiar and from the sonnets and other
verse. His knowledge generally of Eng-
lish literature both prose and poetry was
extraordinarily wide and accurate. He
was also a great lover of music though
he did not perform himself. He was a
good speaker, with no pretensions to
oratory, but a fine instinct for the appro-
priate word and always a dry keen sense
of humour." It also says, in illustration
of Stephen's breadth of view, that the
great Wayfoong building in Shanghai
was almost entirely due to his advocacy:
left to themselves, the Court of Directors
would probably have built something
much more modest. Mr. Stephen had
great ideas of mobilising the old Bank
House in Hongkong. It was due to his
influence that the Court of Directors pur-
chased the wonderful collection of Chin-
nery's drawings and paintings, when
they came into the market a few years
ago, which now hang in that house.

Among residents who returned to the
Colony yesterday on the *Empress of
Canada* were Mr. Allan Cameron, Mr.
P. D. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Farrant, Mr. R. F. Mattingley, Mr.
C. S. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. A. R.
Sutherland and Miss E. Middleton
Smith.

The body of an unknown Chinese was
found lying dead in the Chan-Kang-yue
gardens at Ngau Shi Wan, New Territo-
ries, on Monday. A piece of cloth was
tied round the man's neck. The deceased
is believed to have hanged himself from
a tree. Near the body was found the
broken branch of a tree.

St. John's Cathedral Notes express
gratitude to Captain Byers for present-
ing a new flag to be flown on the Cath-
edral tower. The old one had done its
duty for many years, being the first to
be flown there, and it had become very
ragged. The flag flown on English
Churches is the cross of St. George, the
Patron Saint of England.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANK.

MR. A. H. BARLOW APPOINTED
CHIEF MANAGER.

We learn that at a meeting of the
Court of Directors, held yesterday,
Mr. A. H. Barlow was appointed Chief
Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation.

Though several able men in the Bank's
service can lay claim to seniority, Mr.
Barlow has had exceptional experience;
and comparative youth; if we may use
that expression of a man in the very
prime of life, is an obvious recommenda-
tion for a post carrying such respon-
sibilities. Speculation on the subject of
the appointment during the past few
days has clearly indicated that the choice
of Mr. Barlow would be generally wel-
comed with satisfaction and confidence.

MAJOR ZANNI'S NEW
MACHINE ARRIVES.

BROUGHT HERE BY S.S. "PRESI-
DENT MADDISON."

The s.s. *President Maddison* which
arrived here yesterday morning at 11
o'clock had on board a new aeroplane for
Major Zanni, the Argentine aviator, who
is on a flight round the world. The
machine is to be transhipped to Haiphong
where Major Zanni is patiently awaiting
its arrival.

The new machine is to take the place
of the one that was badly damaged when
Major Zanni crashed at Haiphong. When
Major Zanni set out on his world flight
he arranged for a spare machine to be
shipped from London to Japan. In this
machine he intended to make his flight
across the Pacific. The difference be-
tween this machine and the machine which
crashed is that the former is fitted with
pontoon wheels whereas the latter was
equipped with wheels. This also means that Major
Zanni will now probably make Hongkong
his next stopping place instead of Can-
ton, and provided that the new machine
proves satisfactory he should be expected
to arrive at Hongkong within a week or
ten days.

OBITUARY.
MR. C. S. BARFF.

Mr. Charles Barff on August 20th passed
away at the Victoria Nursing Home,
Shanghai after a brief illness.

Mr. Barff was born at Patras, in
Greece, on August 14th, 1883, his father
being British Vice-Consul in that city.
He came out to Hongkong when quite a
child, returning to England for his edu-
cation, at Shoreham school. He began his
business career in the office of Messrs.
Butterfield & Swire at Hongkong, after-
wards being with Messrs. Gibbs, Living-
ston & Co. in Hongkong, Foochow and
Shanghai. He then became a share-
broker, and was one of the oldest mem-
bers of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

In his youth, Mr. Barff was very pro-
minent in sport, particularly cricket. He
was a member of Hongkong interport
teams against Singapore and Shanghai,
and he also played for Shanghai against
Hongkong upon coming to reside there,
and in all these matches proved his value
as an excellent fast bowler. Every racing
man knows Mr. Barff's keen interest in
the sport. In partnership with Mr. Toog-
he won several important races, and in
his own ownership won the Champion-
two or three times with Morik, in some
famous duels with the renowned Brockton.

The deceased leaves a widow, son and
daughter, all at present in Shanghai, and
very sincere sympathy will be extended to
them.

TYPHOID CASES.

The total number of cases of typhoid
notified to the Medical Officer of Health
last week was 6-4 in Victoria, 1 in
Kowloon and 1 in the New Territory.
Two were imported cases. The nation-
ality of the patients was as follows:—1
British, 1 Portuguese, 4 Chinese.

Four cases of typhoid were notified to
the Medical Officer of Health on the 1st
inst.—2 British and 2 Chinese.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LEAGUE.

NEW ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.
LONDON AGREEMENT APPROVED.

GENEVA, September 1st.
M. Motta, of Switzerland, amid prolonged applause, was elected President of the Assembly of the League by 45 out of 47 States voting.

M. Hymans lauded the settlement of the reparations question at the London conference, as ushering in a period of peace, tranquillity and progress, but referring to the disarmament question he said the very serious problem of security remained. Europe would be unable to live in a state of insecurity. Peace must be built upon firm legal and political foundations. All eyes were turned to the League in the hope that it would find a solution. The presence of M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald testified to the growing importance of the League.

MR. MACDONALD'S CONFIDENCE.

LATER.
Mr. MacDonald has left for Geneva. A huge crowd was at Victoria Station. Mr. MacDonald, conversing with Pressmen on the platform, said he felt most keenly the tremendous importance of the League. He was not going to Geneva to make speeches, although he would have something to say. He was trying by his presence at Geneva to demonstrate his confidence in the power of the League to do good work. He was most anxious that every nation should send the strongest delegation possible.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.
TROOPS FROM SPAIN.

SITUATION GRAVE.

MADRID, September 2nd.
The seriousness of the position in Morocco is emphasised in an official communique describing heavy fighting consequent on persistent violent attacks on Spanish communications in the western zone. It says that great forces must be employed; consequently eight battalions are being sent immediately from Spain. The situation calls for great coolness and firmness, and the Directorate feels compelled more than ever to exercise all its authority both in Spain and Morocco.

GIBRALTAR, September 2nd.

Gunfire on Morocco was audible at Tangier and Gibraltar. Tribesmen in the vicinity of Tangier helped to burn the Tangier-Tetuan mailcar road, which is now closed.

ENEMIES OF THE SOVIET.

THE GEORGIAN PLOT.

A ROYAL LEADER.

MOSCOW, September 2nd.
An official statement by the Georgian commissars announces that the recent attempt to overthrow the Soviet regime at Georgia was allegedly organised by the Social-Democrats in conjunction with Nationalist organisations, headed by Prince Andronikoff. The rebels occupied the town of Ashikoury, in the district of Xoutaibut were driven out and defeated, and the ringleaders arrested.

WRANGEL ISLAND.

ARMED SOVIET EXPEDITION.

OTTAWA, September 2nd.

The Canada Government has advised the Colonial Office respecting the reported mission of an armed Soviet vessel, the *Red October*, to Wrangel Island with a company of infantry to take the island and seize the men left there last year by Harold Noyce after his expedition to rescue the survivors of the Stefansson adventure. It is believed here that the right to possess the island will be finally adjudicated by the League of Nations.

THE RED ARMY.

A DENIAL.

MOSCOW, September 2nd.

The report of a general mobilisation of the Red Army, directed against Poland and Rumania, is denied.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON AGREEMENT.
BRITISH TRADE UNIONIST
OPINION.

CONGRESS IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 1st.
At the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, said he had received a telegram from the French miners strongly protesting against the Dawes scheme and its effect on the German workers.

Mr. Marchbank, a railwayman, said he hoped an opportunity would be given to discuss the Dawes report, which he said was designed to benefit international capitalism and ruin the working-class movement.

Mr. Pollitt, a boilermaker, in an impassioned speech demanded that the trade union movement should control the policy of the Labour Government. The congress should emphatically repudiate the threat to introduce the Emergency Powers Act in trade union disputes, and denounce the Dawes report, which made war inevitable.

Mr. Robert Smillie, on behalf of the executive, while not denying the right of the congress to criticise the Government's policy, defended the latter and said the Dawes agreement was in the best interests of the workers both in Britain and in Germany.

That portion of the council's report declaring it was not the function of the congress to enlarge upon the Labour Government legislation, was carried by a large majority, despite an attack made on it by the Communist section. The congress was then adjourned.

REICHSTAG DIFFICULTIES.

PARTIES AT VARIANCE.

BERLIN, September 1st.

A difficult domestic situation will confront the Reichstag on its re-assembly on October 15th, for it must immediately decide whether the Cabinet will lose its present slight democratic tincture and become distinctly reactionary, as the result of the bargain to secure Nationalist support in the adoption of the Dawes Bills, under which the Centre and Peoples parties were pledged to help the Nationalists into the Cabinet.

A pretty scuffle is now proceeding, for while the Nationalists claim that their action secured the adoption of the Dawes Bills, the Democrats and Socialists point out that the Nationalists voted solidly against the Bills requiring a simple majority, while fifty-four Nationalists, including the leaders Hergt and Westarp, voted against the Railway Bill, and only forty-eight for. If the Nationalists are admitted to the Cabinet, their numbers will give them a dominating influence, and a claim to the Chancellorship with consequent power to wreck the plan, which they have consistently opposed. Hence the Democrats and Socialists are working for a dissolution and election, which they are convinced will enormously increase their strength in the Reichstag.

REPARATIONS AND THE RUHR.

GERMANY PAYS AN INSTALLMENT.

PARIS, September 1st.

Various steps fixed for the re-establishment of German economic sovereignty in the Ruhr will be calculated from to-day, as the result of a meeting of the Reparations Commission officially registering the promulgation of the German Dawes laws. A Berlin message reports that the Minister of Finance, Herr Luther, stated that Germany to-day has paid the Reichsbank to the account of the Agent General for Reparations, twenty million gold marks, being the first instalment for service of the impending German International Loan.

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

GHENT, September 1st.

The opening of the eleventh International Co-Operative Congress was attended by five hundred representatives from all the European countries. Herr Goedhart, of Holland, the chairman, appealed to all the peoples of the world for an extension of co-operative institutions. It was announced that a meeting was to be held in Rome for the purpose of creating a great international Co-Operative bank with a view to fighting high finance, with its anti-co-operative tendencies.

A BELGIAN LOAN.

FLOTATION IN AMERICA.

BRUSSELS, September 1st.

The Belgian Government has arranged for a six and a half per cent. loan of thirty million dollars in the United States, redeemable in twenty-five years. It is stated the money will be utilised for withdrawing the Treasury Bonds issued in the United States in 1920.

New York, September 1st.
A syndicate headed by Morgans is offering thirty million dollars Belgian Gold Bonds, mentioned earlier in a Brussels message, at a price of 94.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE AGAIN ON TOP.

LONDON, September 1st.

Yorkshire has won the county cricket championship for the third year in succession, beating Sussex at Brighton, to-day by an innings and 110 runs. Sussex scored 89, Kilner taking 5 for 18, and then 83, Kilner taking 7 for 37. Yorkshire compiled 233 for 9, declared. Holmes contributing 88.

SOUTH AFRICA v. WORCESTER.

The match between Worcestershire and the South Africans opened at Worcester in dull weather, on an easy wicket, before a fair attendance. The South Africans scored 276, Root taking 5 for 83. Worcester replied with 181, Mellinjes taking 3 for 38, Carter 3 for 44, and Pegler 3 for 21.

HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

LONDON, September 1st.

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal, 1; Manchester City, 0.
Aston Villa, 3; Bury, 3.
Blackburn, 1; Newcastle, 1.
Bolton, 1; West Bromwich A. 1.
Cardiff, 1; Sheffield United, 1.
Notts County, 1; Leeds, 0.

AMERICAN TENNIS
CHAMPIONSHIP.

TILDEN IN FINAL.

FOREST (HILL), September 1st.

In the semi-finals of the American singles lawn tennis championship, Johnston beat G. L. Patterson, 6-2, 6-0, 6-0.

LATER.

In the other semi-final, Tilden beat Vincent Richards, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4.

INTERNATIONAL RACING.

FRENCH CRACK BEATEN IN AMERICA.

BERMONT PARK (Long Island), September 1st.

In the presence of the Prince of Wales and 50,000 others the first international race resulted in Wise Counsellor coming first; Epinard second, and Ladkin third. Time: 1min. 11.4-5secs.

The track was very fast. Epinard was challenging the winner as he passed the winning post only half a length ahead.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL O'BREON'S VIEWS OF
CUMMINS' INCIDENT.

MEXICO CITY, September 2nd.

In a final address to Congress as President of Mexico, General Obregon, handing the government to General Calles, General Obregon vigorously attacked the policy of Britain in connection with the suspension of diplomatic relations and the expulsion of Mr. Cummins. He declared that Mr. Cummins did not possess any diplomatic or official position but administration had been given to him for personal considerations, despite the fact that he mixed in political affairs, from which foreigners were absolutely barred. Cummins' attitude towards the Mexican Government from the beginning of 1922 was one of "offensive dignity." General Obregon alleged that Cummins sent exaggerated reports of the Mexican revolt to London and encouraged British subjects to Mexico to make "impertinent representations." He was preparing the facts of the scandalous incident in order to halt Sir Thomas Hobler's voyage to Mexico. The attempted expulsion of Mr. Cummins was not due to his representations on behalf of British subjects in Mexico, but his discourteous attitude towards the Mexican Government.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

APPEALS FOR LABOUR SUPPORT.

WASHINGTON, September 1st.

All the Presidential candidates to-day made appeals to the Labour vote. President Coolidge receiving a delegation of Labour leaders at the White House, told them that American wage-earners were living better than at any time in the country's history, and enjoyed a greater buying power than any country on earth. He reiterated that he was for a common-sense government, under the American Constitution. Senator La Follette has broadcast an arraignment of both the older parties, for evils which he claims have grown up under their administration.

Mr. Davis, addressing trade unionists at Wheeling, West Virginia, urged his hearers to help to bring the country to her rightful place in the councils of humanity.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NORTHERN WAR RUMOURS.

PROVINCES AND AUTONOMY.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The *Westminster Gazette* thinks it is time some friendly Power conveyed a hint to Peking that almost half of China's provinces desire autonomy. A vast and unwieldy republic cannot forever suppress the reasonable aspirations of the people and federation would be the logical development. Certainly the Powers are placed in a difficulty, not only on account of the risks to their nationals and the threats to their trade, but by being compelled to treat as a unity a collection of provinces which are willing to go to war about their claims.

The paper says that mere warnings, even supported by warships, are a barren way of dealing with a situation which seems to be passing out of control.

FRENCH INTERESTS.

PARIS, September 1st.

The authorities have instructed the Rear-Admiral commanding French interests in connection with the threatened civil war in China, after consultation with the French diplomatic representative.

ITALIAN CRUISER FOR SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, September 2nd.

The Italian cruiser *Libia* has been ordered to Shanghai from Tientsin. The Netherlands and Italian Ministers have returned to Peking.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

CHI HSIEH YUAN'S FORCES.

SHANGHAI, September 1st.

Marshal Chi Hsieh Yuan's line, which extends from a few miles outside Liuhoh, on the Yangtze, to Pingwang, east of the Taihu Lake, is reinforced with modern artillery and machine-guns, while 32 gas-cylinders were seen being transported to the "camp" outside Soochow yesterday.

His position seems strong. Two of his Vickers-Vimy aeroplanes reached Soochow yesterday from Nanking. He has established a temporary air base near Pingwang, and thus he is in easy aerial touch with Nanking. In addition to the foreign pilots he recruited recently in Shanghai, he also possesses, it is reported, half a dozen French pilots.

The only difference between the two armies, who are dressed in the same drab grey, is a red band which each of Chi Hsieh Yuan's men carries on his arm.

A large proportion of the troops of both leaders are Shantung and Chihli men, with no ties of provincial patriotism except that induced by their pay.

RUMOUR REGARDING A TSANG
MOVEMENT.

SHANGHAI, September 1st.

The Chinese Press states that a Chekiang General reports that General Tsang Chi Ping has crossed the Anhui border, and has reached Kuangtsefu, but foreign official and official telegrams do not confirm this.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE IN
PEKING.

PEKING, September 1st.

Upwards of 100 delegates were present at the opening of the Industrial Conference at the Ministry of Commerce, this morning.

Dr. W. W. Yen acted as president, and Dr. Wellington Koo represented President Tsao Kua.

Dr. Wellington Koo, in the course of a speech, expressed a hope that the Conference would be the means of improving commerce and industry.

Dr. W. W. Yen, who welcomed the delegates, delivered a speech, in the course of which he covered a wide range of subjects. He dealt with various aspects of trade which could be improved.

The Shanghai delegates, Li Hsi Mai and Mu Ao Chu, replying, said that appreciated the action of the Government in arranging the conference.

EARTHQUAKE ANNIVERSARY IN
JAPAN.

TOKYO, September 1st.

The ringing of bells and temple gongs, blowing of whistles and a general suspension of business and traffic throughout the city for one minute this morning marked the hour of 11.58, at which time last year Japan was visited by the most stupendous calamity in her history.

The first anniversary was being duly observed all day long as a memorial service for the dead, chief of which was that held in the presence of 100,000 persons, including representatives of the Imperial Family, members of the Cabinet and other notabilities, on the site of the former army clothing depot in the Honjo ward, where 1,000 lost their lives last year. This service was held under the auspices of the Mayor of Tokyo and the Municipality, after which it was followed by two others according to Buddhist and Shinto rites, respectively. Services were held elsewhere to commemorate those who perished in the river Sumida and otherwise.

JAPAN'S GRATITUDE FOR HELP.

At Yokohama: this morning, Bishop Henslett conducted a representative, attended service in memory of the stricken members of the foreign communities, while at Kobe former Yokohama residents passed a resolution tendering to the Kobe residents their gratitude for their generous succour and refuge at the time of their distress.

The day was generally observed as a holiday, but without music and without the opening of pleasure and amusement resorts.

The Press devoted its whole space to reminiscences of September 1st last year.

Addressing those assembled this morning for the service, Mayor Nagata specially laid stress upon Japan's gratitude for the assistance rendered from abroad last year, and he called on all to remember that assistance in their observance of the anniversary.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE.

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL.

PEKING, September 1st.

The motion submitted by a group of members in the House of Representatives on August 23rd, demanding the withdrawal of China from the League of Nations unless China is again given a seat on the Council of the League at the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations, was carried in the Lower House to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIX VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Assembly elected six vice-presidents: M. Bourgeois, Lord Parmoor, Senor Salandra, Mr. Urrutia, M. Skrzynski and Tang Tsai Jen, the last three representing Colombia, Poland and China respectively.

CHINA'S POSITION.

There is good ground for believing that China may be given one of the vice-presidencies of the present Assembly of the League, and it is also thought likely that her request for a reduction of her contribution to the expenses of the League from 65 to 35 units will be granted probably with the object of neutralising the clamour from a section of Chinese parliamentary opposition in favour of withdrawal from the League and strengthening the position of Dr. Wellington Koo.

VISCOUNT LASCELLES ON THE
BRITISH LEGION.

Addressing a mass meeting of the representatives of the British Legion at Middlebrough on July 26th, Viscount Lascelles said he had been asked to say a few words on the political activities of the Legion. By that he did not mean in any sense party politics. He could not too firmly impress on them that any action of the British Legion which might tend to carry it into the realm of party politics would be very much regretted. But the Legion had its political activities. It was mainly responsible for securing valuable concessions to ex-Servicemen. After every war, added Viscount Lascelles, there had been a portion of men who were inclined to rest on their laurels, which they thought they had won in the war. That was not the policy the British Legion encouraged. Every man who could be active was encouraged to be so.

CHINA INDEMNITY BILL.

WHAT SHOULD BE ITS PURPOSE?

The thing that matters about the China Indemnity (Application) Bill, says the *China Express and Telegraph*, is not whether it is passed, but whether, ever since the decision to remit the Boxer Indemnity was made by Mr. Bonar Law, in December, 1923, the right use is found for the Indemnity Fund. Whether the Bill gets through before or after the recess is of little practical importance, since nothing essential could be done in the matter before Parliament reassembles. The immediate question, however, and one of the highest importance, is whether the Bill in its present state—that is, as partially amended—is likely to secure the right use of the Indemnity Fund, and whether this will be recognised by the intended beneficiaries, the Chinese. Failing either of these conditions, the money—for all the good it would do—might as well be poured into the Yangtze. Instead of promoting friendly relations between China and Great Britain, it would engender suspicion and impair British prestige in China.

As at present amended, the purposes of the Bill are defined as being "educational or other." An instructed and growing opinion in the House is determined to take a division on the issue whether the purposes shall not be amended to "educational or cultural." The reasons for the proposed amendment have been thus summarised in a memorandum circulated to Labour members:—

That this will be the expenditure most useful to China; that no other course would produce a good effect on influential Chinese opinion; that the interests of Great Britain which are to be considered can only be secured by winning the goodwill of the Chinese; that any other course would contrast altogether too unfavourably with the action of America, which long ago devoted all that remained of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity to Chinese education; finally, that the arguments alleged in favour of other courses all have a corrupt motive—i.e., are designed for the purpose of securing private profit through Government action.

Those who earnestly desire to promote Anglo-Chinese goodwill and know anything of Chinese mentality know also that if the Bill passes as it stands, the Chinese will inevitably believe that the word "educational" is a mere device to cover some sinister objective. From their past experience of Western nations, who could say that such an inference was unreasonable? Any attempt to promote goodwill is doomed the moment such a suspicion is roused. On the other hand, the advocates of (say) railways would be disappointed the instant they considered the money available. "What are five small fishes among so many?" The upholder of "educational or other" is, in fact, no better than that pessimist of whom it was said that, having before him the choice of two evils, he chose both.

BRITISH DEFINITION.

From a commercial point of view the really serious trade rivals to Great Britain in China are America and Japan, and both of these categorically stated that the purposes to which their endowments (respectively \$250,000 and \$270,000 a year) are to be devoted are exclusively educational and cultural. The United States give full discretion to their President concerning the remainder (\$150,000) of their quota left after the partial remission they made in 1908. In that year \$110,000 a year was remitted, and has ever since been expended on the Ching Hua School in Peking for 400 Chinese boys, who, chosen at the age of 11, spend six years in China and six in America at the expense of the fund. Japan has declared her will by statute; the China Cultural Works Special Fund Act, which came into force on April 1st, 1923, declares the following purposes to be educational and cultural for the purposes of the Act:—

educational, literary, sanitary, relief works, and any other work in China which has in view the development of culture in China; similar works for the Chinese residents in Japan; and research works concerning China done in Japan.

An English interpretation of the phrase proposed might mean that our quota (\$400,000 a year) should be devoted to educational institutions, whether under Chinese or British management (universities, colleges, secondary and trade schools), to the maintenance of scholarships (whether held in colleges or universities in China or Great Britain or her dependencies); further, to helping on medical work and, in particular, to establishing an institute in London for Chinese students, to which should be attached a hostel, where they could realise English goodwill to China and come into contact with English traditions on their good side. Except for this last, he exigencies of finance would require that only existing institutions should be helped; together with those which, like the Textile School, approved by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, might be started without aid from the fund. Having chosen education as the supreme object, he co-operation of the Chinese should be regarded as indispensable at every state of organisation and in each institution aided. An honest attempt on these lines, from which anything that tended towards denationalisation would be barred, would certainly secure the cordial support of the Chinese, and in turn would react favourably on commercial and political relations.

In setting Germany up in business you are restoring at one blow your own greatest and most formidable competitor. Mr. Baldwin.

DO YOU KNOW—

That a magnificent motion picture has been made from F. R. Burnett's glorious romance—"A Lady of Quality"?

That the city of London has been authentically reproduced on a tremendous scale especially for the scenes in this gigantic production; lavish palaces and quaint streets?

That hundreds and hundreds of actors faithfully portray the romantic characters of the period in a story replete with thrills and heart interest?

That in this picture you will see the court of Queen Anne, the most extravagant in English history, at the height of its pomp and folly?

That Virginia Valli, one of the most beautiful actresses on the screen, portrays the part of the noted English beauty, Chlorinda Wildairs, who was the toast of every man in London?

That this great picture is directed by Hobart Henley, who is responsible for such well-known successes as "The Flirt" and "The Abyssal Brute"?

That this is one of the most magnificent productions ever filmed? It cost a fortune and is creating a sensation everywhere!

VIRGINIA VALLI

"A LADY of QUALITY"

WITH MILTON SILLS AND A TREMENDOUS SUPPORTING CAST.

TO-DAY TILL SATURDAY,
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

WORLD THEATRE.



Sapphire and Diamond £14.

Diamonds, £17.

Diamonds, £27.

Diamonds, £24.

Diamond, £15.

BENSON'S

FINE GEM RINGS

High Quality, Best Value

Lowest Cash Prices

Watches & Jewellery sent by post and insured free at our risk & expense.

J. W. BENSON LTD.,

62 & 64, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.4, LONDON, ENG.

YOU may well be proud of your Eversharp and Wahl Pen. They are at this moment recording the thoughts of representative people in every country of the world.

These products are obtainable in a wide range of styles, designs and metals.

For Sale at Leading Shops Everywhere

Wholesale Distributors for China:
STANDARD PRODUCTS CO., INC.
14 Canton Road, SHANGHAI.

The Perfect Companion
WAHL PEN
EVERSHARP



Build up those organs upon which your constitution depends. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK, the invigorating FOOD-DRINK, helps Nature to revitalize the whole system. Malted Barley, Wheat and Milk in concentrated form. Needs no cooking, simply add a little water, hot or cold.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

DRINKS.

(BY A RESTAURANTEUR.)

They call this the Cocktail Age, and to a very large extent the description is apt. There are a hundred cocktails drunk to-day for every one glass of port. Twenty years ago it was the other way about. Eighty years ago, of course, our fathers and grandfathers drank port as the youth of to-day drink ginger-pop—by the bottleful.

There is a distinct fashion in drinks. Since after-midnight dancing instituted the necessity for a tasty snack, beer has become a quite "smart" drink—after midnight. Elegant women and correct men consume an egg and piece of grilled bacon, or a grilled marrowbone, at 2 a.m., and drink with it a small glass of ale. It is "the thing." But offer these fashionable folk a glass of beer at lunch or dinner and you will be frozen by a glare of horrified surprise. Beer is all very well—at the right time.

Champagne is brought under this odd ban of fashion also. It is vulgar to drink it for lunch, but quite correct to have it for dinner. But a singular thing is happening to champagne. With the revival of private entertaining champagne is losing its fashionable status. It is invariably seen on the tables of the new-rich and of wealthy Americans, but not so often on the tables of the best people. That is because the best people cannot afford to give their guests the best champagne—and only the best is permissible—at every dinner party.

Champagne is really falling to-day into its proper place—it is becoming the mark of a very special occasion. A dinner and dance is a special occasion, but not a very special occasion. Whereas formerly a hostess would scarcely insult her guests by allowing water to be seen on her table or the buffet at her dance, she never fails now to have a carafe of cool water—it must be cooled. Convenient to the carafe are small jugs of flavoured juices—lemon juice, grape-fruit juice, orange juice and so on.

It is the thing now to drink alcoholic liquors only from the cocktail hour of six p.m. onwards—although one must say on the evidence of the broads on cellars and the chic books of club waiters and restaurant sommeliers, that people make up in the evening for their abstinence in the daytime. Tonic waters, mineral waters, plain food-water and various fruit cups are what people drink to-day at lunch time. Many sensible people drink nothing at lunch—which is good for their digestions but bad for all the drink businesses.

Fruit cups, alcoholic and otherwise, are in great demand especially at dances and all sorts of indoor and outdoor functions. But they are invariably served properly with ice, and are poured from a jug whose mouthpiece does not allow the fruit to fall with a plopping into the glass. Cider cup is another characteristic drink of the present day—the King has a notable bin of it in his cellar.

In the last century there were practically "straight" drinks—sherry, port, claret, Madeira and so on. Lemonade and orangeade, so popular now, were thought of with a shudder as being appropriate only for the servants' hall and the village hop. To-day the variety of drinks is enormous and the mixed drink is the drink of the moment. The wine which has been most popular at important dinner parties this season has been vintage Burgundy.

My lady has to-day her own very definite tastes. She likes her cocktail, her tiny liqueur with her coffee, and is not above asking for a mild whisky and soda when she feels the need for a bracing refreshment.

WOMEN AND PRISON REFORM.

DEPUTATION TO HOME SECRETARY.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Home Secretary, on July 28th, received a private deputation from the executive of the National Conference of Labour Women on the subject of prison reform. The conference in May last passed resolutions which recommended the appointment of three probation commissioners, of whom at least one should be a woman. The appointment of a woman police commissioner was also recommended, and at least one woman inspector of prisons and a woman medical inspector, the appointment of more women magistrates with working-class experience, and the extended employment of women police. They also urged that inquiries should be made into the question of legal aid for poor persons, the abolition of capital punishment, and questions affecting the treatment of prisoners. Mrs. Harrison Bell, chairman of the conference, introduced the deputation, whose views were explained by Mrs. Rankham, Mrs. Donaghue, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell, Dr. Bonham, and Dr. Marion Phillips, who are all Justices of the Peace. Mr. Henderson received the deputation sympathetically, and stated that he was sending a written reply.

TRIBUTE TO NURSES.

Distributing the prizes to the nurses at the St. Marylebone Hospital, on July 24th, the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., said a great deal of a nurse's work might be described as drudgery, but it required a great amount of thoroughness and exactitude. Nursing held a deservedly high place in public esteem. It gave them intimate and innumerable relationships with other people, and there were few things that more enriched life than intimate contact with people in circumstances different from one's own. Co-operation between the public bodies which had to provide the health services and the nurses doing work in voluntary associations, was a combination which meant a great deal for the health of the people, and one which she hoped would develop in future years.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

Address	From
Volant	Amsterdam
Wyeen	Amsterdam
Yaphongkwi, Great Eastern Hotel	Anoy
Luxon	Shanghai
Chai, No. 3, Tai Sack Street	Shanghai
6802	Tientsin

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong—

Address	From
165124th Gossart Pointevert	Yunnanfu

WEATHER REPORT

September 2nd at 16.50.—Pressure is lowest to the east of the Philippines. Changes are slight at all reporting stations.

A feeble anticyclone covers Japan. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Sept. 2nd, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 82.24 inches, against an average of 86.78 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Sept. 3rd is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate, fine.
Formosa Channel	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 2nd.	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.89	29.88
Temperature	78	79	78
Humidity	88	89	84
Wind Direction	ESE	Calm	ESE
Force	1	0	4
Weather	C	C	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.01
Highest open-air temperature on 1st	86		
Lowest open-air temperature on 2nd	79		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 3rd to 9th, 1924.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	3	11 42	6 7	5 18	4 4
Thur.	4	0 7	6 2	6 16	5 6
Fri.	5	0 38	6 1	6 41	5 5
Satur.	6	1 42	6 4	7 16	6 1
Sun.	7	2 46	6 5	8 53	7 7
Mon.	8	3 50	4 6	9 56	8 4
Tues.	9	4 54	4 7	10 58	9 2
		5 58	4 9	11 59	10 1

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

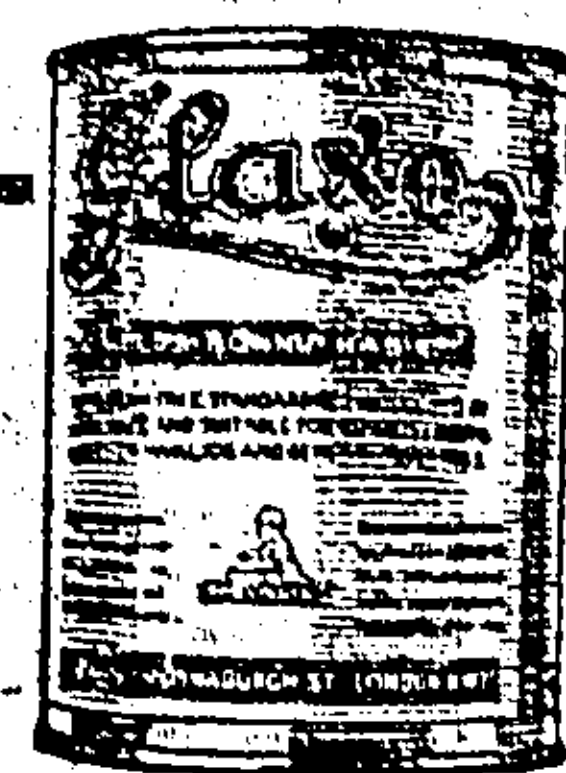
Place of Observation	Water levels in English Feet at 10 a.m.		1924.	
	Highest W.L. ever recorded.	Lowest W.L. ever recorded.	W.L. Aug. 31	W.L. Sept. 1
Wachow, W. River	+78.26	-2.42	—	—
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	+3.2	+6.5
Lankonghow, N. River	+57.00	—	+7.5	+7.5
Shuehow, N. River	+25.81	—	+3.3	+5.7
Samahul, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	+8.0	+8.9
Shoklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.15	+2.8	+3.7

Engineer-in-Chief.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 for Rheumatism, Gout, etc. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Wounds, etc.
Sole Importers: LEADING CHEMISTS, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1924. With Index. Price—\$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.



"LUCKY DAYS" FOR YOUR BABY.

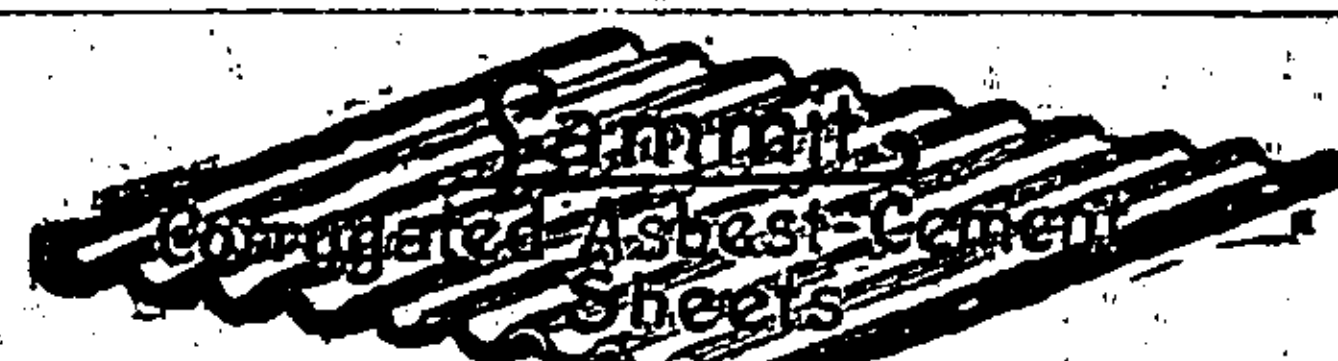
Nothing can be too lucky for your little one. You must always see that he has the best of everything. That is the reason why you will feed him on Glaxo, the Super Milk-Food.

Glaxo contains everything that your Baby needs to make him grow up into a strong, vigorous healthy man. It contains everything that he can easily digest, and that will help make strong bones, and firm healthy muscle.

Buy a tin of Glaxo to-day and see how happy, contented, and healthy your Baby will grow. Give him real luck for all his future life.

Glaxo

BUILDS BONNIE BABIES.



The Ideal material for Hot climates. For roofs, partitions & ceilings.

It is light & strong.
It does not conduct heat.
It is practically indestructible.
It does not rust or corrode.
It is insect & vermin proof.

We carry large stocks and shall be pleased to quote prices and give you particulars.

SOLE AGENTS—

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Tel. phone C. 1030.

Machinery Dept.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, etc., also Cargo ex s.s. "LIEUT. ENANT DE LA TOUR" from COGNAC in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 5th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUS, Agent. Hongkong, 1st September, 1924. [1216]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship, "FIUME-LI."

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 29th instant. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th prox., will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th prox., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 29th August, 1924. [1205]

Get A Bottle To-Day!

PEPS

The Great Breatheable Remedy

For COLDS, CHILLS, THROAT TROUBLES, etc.



FREE SIDE TRIP

TO NIAGARA FALLS

An opportunity to view the World Famous Scenic Wonder is afforded passengers when travelling ACROSS CANADA via

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Daily all steel through trains VANCOUVER-MONTREAL

Highest Standard Dining Car Service with moderate charges.

Observation Cars built especially to permit unobstructed view of scenery.

Simplified baggage checking arrangements.

Illustrated booklets and complete information supplied on request

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Asiatic Building. Queen's Road C. Phone C. 2004

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR:	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO:
*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND BREMEN VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
"SCHLESSEN"	—	10th September
"TRIER"	14th September	18th October
"ELBERFELD"	16th October	25th November
"COBLENZ"	10th November	13th December
"PFALZ"	11th December	17th January, 1925
"DERFFLINGER"	3rd January, 1925	4th February
"SAARBRÜCKEN"	2nd February	8th March
"TRIER"	1st March	5th April
"FULDA"	29th March	2nd May

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS, HONGKONG.

COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

Spanish Royal Mail Line

For MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUZ, PORTSAID, BARCELONA and OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	20th Oct.
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY"	21st Dec.
For YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, AND SHANGHAI.	
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ"	12th Oct.
S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY"	3rd Dec.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.

O. D. BARRETTO, 23, Central Avenue, B.O. CANTON.

For Freight and/or passage apply to—BOTELO BRAS, Alexandre Building, Hongkong

SHIPBUILDERS, SHIP REPAIRERS, BOILER MAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC WELDERS, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

THE TAKO DRYDOCK & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

— DRY DOCKS —

Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Dept. on Centre of 311 (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

— THREE SLIPWAYS. —

Capable of Handling Ships Up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.
Electric Cranes at Sea Wall, Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAKO DOCK, HONGKONG."
TELEPHONE No. 212.
CALL FLAG: "O" OVER "AND, PENNANT."

BATTLE OF JUTLAND.
LONG-PROMISED OFFICIAL
NARRATIVE ISSUED.

LORD JELlicoe UNABLE TO AGREE.

The long-promised official narrative of the Battle of Jutland was published in book form on July 28th by the Stationery Office. It is a well-produced volume of just over a hundred pages, and no fewer than forty-five diagrams are used to illustrate the positions of the units of the Fleet in the course of the battle.

The narrative is based on the despatches of the admirals and the reports of individual ships, and "The Grand Fleet" by Viscount Jellicoe, the then Commander-in-Chief, has been used to supplement these despatches, as have a valuable collection of personal narratives, largely based on notes made during the action, compiled by Lieuts. H. W. Fawcett and G. W. W. Hooper.

It is pointed out in the introduction that "the Battle of Jutland must appear to many as a grey mass of ships manœuvring in and out of the battle smoke with no possibility of ascertaining their movements with clear and definite precision. To attempt to do so is certainly no light task. The official reports of individual captains represent only an effort, often necessarily hasty, to reduce the observations of a number of observers into one story; and similarly the despatches of the Admirals can be regarded only as a provisional attempt to reduce the reports of individual captains to a single focus."

COMPLETE SURVEY DIFFICULT.
From a historical point of view both must be regarded merely as rapid preliminary surveys. By their very nature they could be no more, for a complete survey requires the careful and critical examination of every source of information—every log, every signal log, every individual report.

But in a battle where 134 British flags and pennants were flying, this in itself is a heavy and laborious task, and when, in addition, it is remembered that in the case of most ships the signal volumes alone number at least three or four, and the total number of volumes runs into hundreds, the mere physical labour of arrangement and custody is a considerable item of work.

Among the appendices is one to meet the wishes of Viscount Jellicoe under the heading of "General Remarks (by Lord Jellicoe)."

LORD JELlicoe'S DISSENT.

Lord Jellicoe expresses his sincere regret at finding himself compelled to express dissent in any form, but considers it his duty to draw attention to a few of the most important passages with which he is still unable to agree. The Admirals' first two points of criticism are made in the defence of Adm. E. Thomas, who, he asserts, lies under the insinuation by the narrative of being responsible for delay in the Fifth Battle Squadron coming into action. Admiral Jellicoe describes the signals which, he points out, were made by flags. He contends that these signals were quite naturally not easily distinguishable.

Under Paragraph III, Admiral Jellicoe endeavours to show the difficulties arising from the receipt of the various reports. He says: "Up to 3.50 p.m. the earlier reports had led me to reach the enemy's battle fleet ahead, this expectation being based on a mean of reports from 'Lion' and 'Southampton'. I should not for a moment have relied on Admiralty information of the enemy in preference to reports from ships which actually sighted him or even had attached equal weight to such reports."

The Admirals asserts that many points are partially correct only or for other reasons misleading, and gives a lengthy account of the information available as to the position of the German high sea fleet in the night of the second engagement with the enemy. He also says that the narrative fails to give a true idea of the confusion caused by contradictory reports, the effect of which was felt throughout the action.

Their lordships follow Lord Jellicoe's comment with copious footnotes. They express their satisfaction that the compilers of the narrative have kept to the facts, and that where the Admirals' account differs from the Admiralty narrative the latter is more in accordance with the evidence available.

P. & O. S.S. "PLASSEY" SOLD
TO SHIPBREAKERS.

SHIP'S INTERESTING HISTORY.

Following hard on the heels of the *Byria*, the P. & O. liner *Plassey* has been sold to Italian shipbreakers, and is to leave the Thames almost immediately. She had two sisters, the *Avon*, which had already proved herself a very successful vessel in the South African War, and the *Solomon*, which was unfortunately lost. She was a ship having a gross tonnage of round about 7,500, a sea speed of 16 knots, being capable of carrying 114 first and 57 second-class passengers while she was on commercial service, and two hundred officers and 1,500 men when she was employed as a transport, although as a matter of fact, she seldom carried more than a battalion. Her maiden voyage was on commercial service to the Straits and China, but she was soon after chartered for troop-carrying service. While lying in the Royal Albert Dock being fitted out for this work, a fire occurred in her 'tween-decks, which was put out by the efforts of her crew and the shore brigades. Although she did a certain amount of useful work on the Eastern service most of her duty was on Government charter, and she was regarded as one of the most successful vessels for the work.

In 1906 she was rather badly damaged when the coasting steamer *Materful* rammed her while she was lying alongside the quay at Southampton. In 1911 she took quite a prominent part in the

(Continued on next column.)

Why
Medicine?

After the first bottle of SIMONDS' MILK STOUT you experience an invigorating thrill and you know that this delicious, creamy, nourishing Stout is doing you good. Why Medicine!

Sole Agents:

CALDERBEE, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Brewers—

H. & G. SIMONDS LTD., READING, ENGLAND

OVERSEAS PASSENGER SERVICE
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY,
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC,
HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL,
PSORIASIS, ERYTHEMA, ECZEMA,
SCALD, SORE THROAT, TONSILLITIS,
BRUISES, SWELLINGS, PAINFUL
BLISTERS, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL
SKIN AFFECTIONS.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Achilles (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 9th.
Autolycus (Blue Funnel), due September 10th.
Benlue (Ben), due September 6th.
Cebu (Blue Funnel), due September 27th.
Empress of Russia, due September 15th.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due to-morrow.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due to-morrow.
London Maru (O.S.K.), due September 5th.
Moji Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 10th.
Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due September 15th.
Penang Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-morrow.
President Harrison (Dollar), due Sept. 15th.
President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due September 14th.
President Van Buren (Dollar), due Sept. 25th.
Rheus (Blue Funnel), due September 6th.
Sardis (P. & O.), due to-day.
Schlesien (N.D.L.), due September 10th.
Southern (P. & O.), due September 5th.
Trier (N.D.L.), due September 12th.
Yashio Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 10th.

Coronation Naval Review, when she was chartered by the Admiralty to carry their guests, and it is noteworthy that in those days they appear to have been very much more generous in the issue of invitations than they have been in this present review. In 1914 she was taken up as a naval hospital ship at the very outbreak of the war, and remained on that duty until May, 1918, when she was transferred to the Ministry of Shipping under the liner requisition scheme, and used her speed for the carriage of foodstuffs or troops as required. In the general confusion and shortage of tonnage which immediately followed the war she was, of course, diverted all over the place, but since then she has been employed principally on the Eastern run, with intervals of transport work. She is still a splendid ship, and has been kept in typical P. & O. condition, so that her sale is merely an indication of the improvement in the tonnage of the company.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Wednesday, 3rd Sept. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 3rd Sept. Noon
TIENSIN	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 5th Sept. Noon
KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 6th Sept. 11 a.m.
MANILA	"KATSANG"	Saturday, 6th Sept. 1 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 7th Sept. 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"FOOSHING"	Sunday, 7th Sept. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KUTSANG"	Monday, 8th Sept. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Monday, 8th Sept. 5 p.m.
RANGOON via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 10th Sept. 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 13th Sept. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI		
MANILA via AMOY		

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000-ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Cheloo.

RANGOON LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUTSANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 8th September, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. CENTRAL 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLEN OGLE"	1st Sept.
"GLEN SANDA"	23rd Sept.
"GLEN SHANE"	7th Oct.
"GLEN GARRY"	16th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	13th Sept.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENIFFER"	28th Sept.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLEN SHANE"	7th Oct.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLEN OGLE"	11th Oct.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

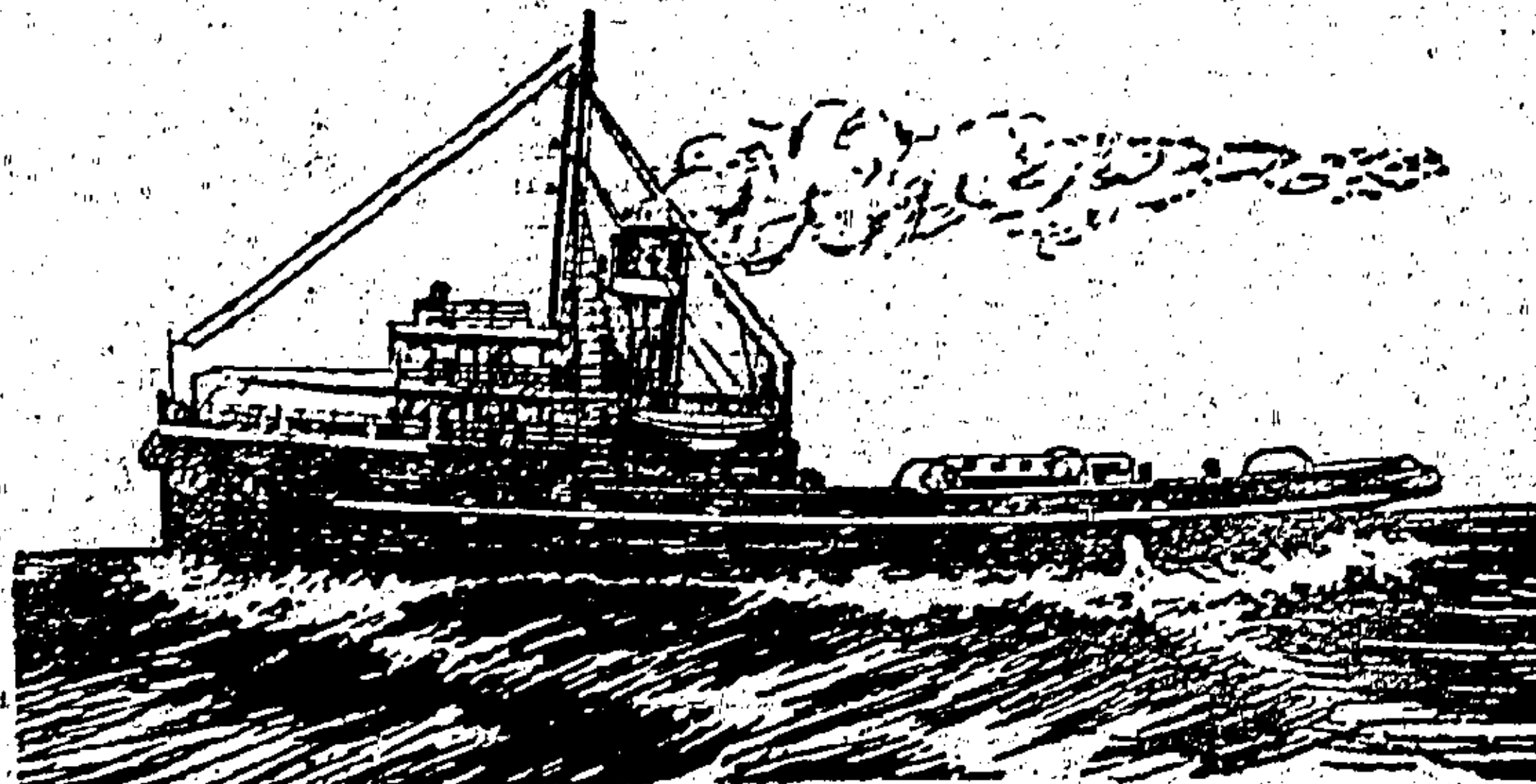
Telephones: Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23, and Central 3594.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped completely by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 167 ft. Breadth 24 ft. Depth 17 ft. L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven machinery and centrifugal pumps, six glass pumps, wireless, sea light and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager

B. M. OYER, Esq., M.L.A. Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 1st.
Amherst, Portuguese str., 211 tons, Capt. A. Fernandes, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17.
On Fast S.S. Co.
Empress of Canada, British str., 21,517 tons, Capt. S. Robinson, C.B.E., R.N.R., from Vancouver, which port she left on August 14th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—C.P.S., Ltd.
Hanany, British str., 1,290 tons, Capt. L. Jenkins, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18.—B. & S.
Helicon, Norwegian str., 1,101 tons, Capt. H. Johannissen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C46.—Thoresen & Co.
Jam Wah, Portuguese str., 447 tons, Capt. A. C. Joannillo, from Kinho, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 522.—Chung Hin S.S. Co.
New Australia, British str., 812 tons, Capt. E. C. Bayley, from Hongkong and Pukhoi, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C11.—Yik Tai S.S. Co.
Soochow, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.
Taichung, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. Ishigaki, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13.—Y.K.R.
West Farnham, American str., 1,305 tons, Capt. G. Winkler, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A56.—Struthers & Barry.
 September 2nd.
Atreus, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. H. S. Andrews, from New York, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf.—B. & S.
Awa Maru, Japanese str., 3,717 tons, Capt. T. Kurita, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—N.Y.K.
Chichau, British str., 1,275 tons, Capt. G. Byers, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C21.—B. & S.
City of Glasgow, British str., 3,765 tons, Capt. Wm. Hall, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf.—Bank Line.
Glenogle, British str., 5,913 tons, Capt. O. O. Simpson, from London, which port she left on July 27th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hain Wah, Chinese str., 1,335 tons, Capt. J. A. Murphy, from Tientsin, with a general cargo, lying at C.M.S.N. wharf.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Kwongchow, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. C. Plunkett, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—B. & S.
Macassar Maru, Japanese str., 2,495 tons, Capt. Y. Kawasaki, from Karatsu, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B22.—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.
President Madison, American str., 3,341 tons, Capt. Thos. P. Quinn, from Seattle, Washington, which port she left on August 12th, with 1,260 tons of general and flour, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Admiral Oriental Line.
Shunko Maru, Japanese str., 3,927 tons, Capt. T. Fujita, from Singapore, which port she left on August 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—O.S.K.
Taipei Maru, Japanese str., 840 tons, Capt. T. Kimura, from Kobe, lying at buoy No. C19.—M.B.K.
Yachting, British str., 1,421 tons, Capt. H. W. Chandler, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point wharf.—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 1st.
Hanany, for Port Waller.
Kiangsu, for Amoy.
President Maru, for Manila.
Soochow, for Canton.
Amoy, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Sunning, for Swatow.
 September 2nd.
Amherst, for Hoihow.
Amoy, for Tientsin.
Awa Maru, for Shanghai.
Crosskeys, for Cebu.
Hokkaido, for Swatow.
Hokkaido, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Ikumaru Maru, for Hongkong.
Silverline, for Hoihow.
Strathmore, for Kwangchow.
Taichung, for Swatow.
Taichi Maru, for Shanghai.
Taming, for Hoihow.
Tungshing, for Swatow.
Van Gloom, for Swatow.
Yachting, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per **Glenogle**, from London, on Sept. 2nd.—Mr. Cox, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hall, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Munson, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Andrews.
 Per **Admiral Oriental** liner **President Madison**, from U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai, on September 22nd.—Mr. C. L. Becker, Mr. T. Chaloub, Miss G. Chan, Miss A. Chan, Mrs. Sin Cheong, Mr. J. E. Govington, Mr. G. T. Happer, Mr. G. F. Hanwell, Mr. P. Hatt, Miss D. R. Murray, Mr. Huang Yok Ngo, Miss L. Benedios, Mr. Geo. W. Armstrong, Mr. E. Tyson, Miss K. Sit, Mr. Wm. Barber, Mr. W. L. Bowler, Mr. Zia Yuen Ding, Mr. P. C. Edwards, Jr., Mr. Arthur G. Fisher, Mr. G. F. Humphreys, Mr. A. G. Kempf, Mr. D. McLeod, Mr. H. P. O'Malley, Mr. N. Rojas, Mr. P. del Rosario, Miss P. Strickler, Mr. H. P. Strickler, Mr. Wm. G. Strickler, Miss Ruth Strickler, Mr. K. Takahashi, Miss Mary Vinceller, Mr. J. J. Waters, Mr. Herman Ziegler.
 Per **R.M.S. Empress of Canada**, on September 1st.—Miss G. R. Brigham, Miss J. E. Budd, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. S. M. Churn, Miss W. F. Cocks, Mr. and Mrs. B. Farrant, Misses J. Reed and F. Farrant, Miss Smith, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Miss Wave Lesley, Mr. R. F. Mattingley, Mr. S. M. Monroe, Mr. M.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Buenos Aires via Singapore, &c.	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Oct.
New York & Boston	Southwestern Miller	Brit.	Prince Line	On 10th inst.
Boston & New York, Baltimore	Pureuss	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 10th inst., 10 a.m.
San Francisco via S. & J. P. Ports & H.T.	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 3rd inst.
San Francisco, &c.	West Farall	Am.	Scrutcher & Barry	On 13th inst.
Victoria & Vancouver, B.C. via Shanghai, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 23rd inst., 11 a.m.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Ports	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, &c.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Oasa Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
Seattle & Victoria, via Shanghai, &c.	Acchilles	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
Manila, London & Antwerp	President Madison	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 12th inst.
Manila, &c.	Kalyan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 6th inst.
Manila, &c.	Azay Le Rideau	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 7th inst.
Manila, &c.	Andre Lebon	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 14th inst.
Manila, London, Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Harna Maru	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd inst.
Manila, London, R. Dam, Leith & Glasgow	City of Manila	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th inst., 11 a.m.
Manila, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow	Entyphus	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 11th inst.
Manila, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Schlesien	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Atrous	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th inst.
London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Argon Maru	Jap.	Oasa Shosen Kaisha	On 5th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	Pembrokehire	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Albert Vogler	Ger.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 8th inst.
Bombay via Singapore & Colombo	Sado Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 23rd inst.
Straits & Calcutta	Katsang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Taina	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, &c.	Sardinia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 5th inst., Noon
Singapore & Balawan-dell	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 30th inst.
Bombay, Venice & Trieste	Van Cloon	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 11th inst.
Whampoa, Chooch & Tientsin	Venezia	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst.
Hai Phong via Hainow & Pakhoi	Kueichow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst., 4 p.m.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Chakwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 5th inst.
SANDAKAN	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 4th inst.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., 1 p.m.
Australian Ports	Aratara	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 17th inst., 11 a.m.
Australian Ports	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Poasang Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd inst., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tungshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kashmir	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 5th inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Scudian	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 19th inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fidme-L	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 5th inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tiboda	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 6th inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Taira	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 10th inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Aratara	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 13th Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	C. Lopez Y Lopez	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 3rd inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Shunko Maru	Jap.	Oasa Shosen Kaisha	On 3rd inst., Noon
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Choochling	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 3rd inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Typhoon	Brit.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 16th inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Lake Guden	Brit.	Oasa Shosen Kaisha	On 7th inst., 7 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Minggang	Brit.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th inst., 230 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	King's	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst., 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kwangchow	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th inst., 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Haitong	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 3rd inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 6th inst., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress Canada	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	President Madison	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 30th Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	C. Lopez Y Lopez	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 23th inst.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	West Carmona	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 23th inst.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE
"EMPRESS OF CANADA"

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG

TO

MANILA

5 P.M., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

AND WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG

TO

VANCOUVER

NOON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th

via Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

Passenger Department: Telephone C. 752. Cables: "GACANPAO."
 Freight and Express: Telephone C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between
 Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
 and
 Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports
SAILINGS FOR ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.
 "BOETON" ... 8th September
 "BOEROE" ... Beginning of Oct.
 "BOETK" ... Nov.
OUTWARD BOUND STEAMERS DUE TO ARRIVE HONGKONG.
 "BOEROE" ... Due here on the 23rd August
 "BOETK" ... 23rd September
 "BOETK" ... End of October
 "BOETK" ... End of November
 All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
 For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
 Agents.
 Telephone Central No. 1574. York Building.

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

SHANGHAI KOBE YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Wednesday, September 10th, at 10 a.m.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Wednesday, September 24th, at 4 p.m.
 Sailing and Fare subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £112 £110

WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

VISIT	CONNECTING WITH ANY	VISIT
SAN FRANCISCO	DIRECT TRANS-CONTIN.	YOSEMITE
LOS ANGELES	ENTAIL RAILWAY AND	GRAND CANYON
SALT LAKE	ATLANTIC STEAMERS	FEATHER RIVER
CHICAGO		YELLOW STONE PARK
NEW YORK		NIZGARA FALLS.

HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Sunday, September 14th, at Noon.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.
 Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada

Through passage rates to Europe via America G. 3405, G. 3420, G. 3440

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 10th Oct.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Oct.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.

HARUNA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Sept. at 11 p.m.

KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 26th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TSURUGA MARU (Calla Glasgow) ... Monday, 8th Sept.

DELAGOA MARU ... Sunday, 29th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Sept. at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYEASHI MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 29th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Monday, 8th Sept.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept.

JAVA & CALCUTTA via Batavia.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 11th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

PENANG MARU ... Monday, 8th Sept.

MATSUYE MARU ... Monday, 8th Sept.

ATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore,

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"ARGON MARU" ... Thursday, 4th Sept.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 5th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 12th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 4th Sept.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Monday, 8th Sept.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 15th Sept.

BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.

"KISBU MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Friday, 26th Sept.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and

Japan Ports.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Friday, 26th Sept.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"ALASKA MARU" (From Kobe) ... Wednesday, 16th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

"LONDON MARU" ... Saturday, 6th Sept.

"AMUR MARU" ... Saturday, 13th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KAIO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept. 3 p.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Sept. 3 p.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOTSU MARU" ... Thursday, 4th Sept.

TAKAO & KEELUNG

"KWAYO MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.

For further particulars please apply to—

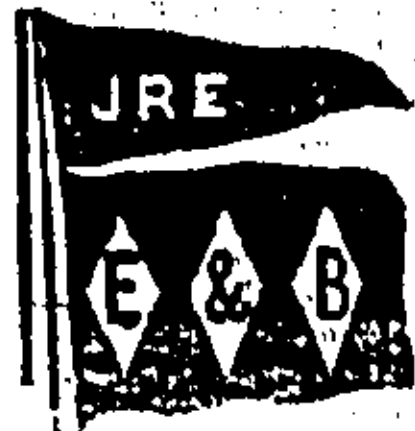
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

F. SHIMA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 4088, 4089, 4090.

ELLERMAN &

BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF MANILA" 11th Sept. Havre, L'An., R'ham. & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF LAHORE" 18th Oct. Shanghai and Japan.
 "CITY OF LAHORE" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 29th Jan. Do.
 "CITY OF BARODA" 25th Feb. Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

SINGLE 1st Class "A" £22. "B" £24. | Single 2nd Class "A" £12. "B" £14.
 Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage—£68.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"PERSEUS" via Suez Canal 10th Sept.
 "CITY OF YOKOHAMA" via Suez Canal 21st Sept.
 "TEUCER" via Suez Canal 1st Oct.
 *Boston and New York only.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AZAY LE RIDEAU ..	—	—	7th Sept.
PAUL LECAT ..	—	—	14th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON ..	—	—	22nd Sept.
AMBOISE ..	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	12th Oct.
CHANTILLY ..	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	26th Oct.
PORTHOS ..	11th Sept.	14th Oct.	8th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £ 95. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £ 83. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) £ 68. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) £ 60. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"C. P. LECOCQ" from DUNKIRK about

to arrive about 1st week of September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

-FOR-

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. W. S. Tarnhill Friday, 5th Sept., at 1 p.m.
 HAI-NING Capt. W. C. Passmore Tuesday, 9th Sept., at 5 p.m.
 HAIKONG Capt. Ellis Walker Friday, 12th Sept., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "SOUTHWESTERN MILLER" 1st October.
 S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" 1st November.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.
Telegrams: Furness.(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building.P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
 MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, EXCLUDING
 [NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 [(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)]

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA"	6,584	4th Sept. Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	8th Sept. Noon	Mars., L'An., & Antwerp.
"NAGOYA"	6,534	11th Sept.	do.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,896	30th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHEMIR"	8,963	4th Oct.	do.
"PESHAWAR"	7,894	14th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,811	18th Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHEGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,584	25th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KARMALA"	9,058	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,896	23rd Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KHYA"	9,097	27th Dec.	Marselles, L'An. & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marselles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	30th Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,811	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHEMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHEGAR"	8,840	21st Mar.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	5th Sept. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	18th Sept.	do.
"TAIRA"	8,500	3rd Oct.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	25th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	15th Oct.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	18th Nov.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KASHMIR"	9,613	5th Sept. 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	8,896	5th Sept. 4 p.m.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAIRA"	8,500	10th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,811	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHEGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	8th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,058	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,813	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYA"	9,097	23rd Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	8,896	29th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,811	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,613	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHEGAR"	8,840	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,058	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Passes Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
 Agents.

Y.



K.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Brokers.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

"OBUKWA MARU" on or about 5th Sept.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

"TAIKWA MARU" on or about 4th Sept.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office
No. 27, Bonham Strand West
Tel. Central No. 155.H. MITARAI, Agent.
Top Floor King's Building.
Tel. Central Nos. 140 & 447.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 3rd Sept. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHEUA"	On 4th Sept. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 4th Sept. 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANG CHOW"	On 6th Sept. Noon
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"KIUKIANG"	On 7th Sept. D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 7th Sept. 2.30 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 9th Sept. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 9th Sept. 2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGTIAN"	On 10th Sept. 2.30 p.m.
WAIHAIWAL, CHEEPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 11th Sept. 2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 14th Sept. 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation available, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong about	Sails for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. & Aus. Ports about
"TAIWAN"	—	5th October
"ORANGSEA"	—	31st October
		10th November

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 38.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND-FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 30th September.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails about 27th September.

S.S. "LACONIA" Sails about 4th October.

S.S. "FIUME-L" Sails about 7th October.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 7th November.

* Cargo only.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails about 31st August.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "WEST FARALLON" Due Hongkong 1st Sept.
 U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Due Hongkong 3rd Sept.
 U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Due Hongkong 14th Sept.
 U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Due Hongkong 20th Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO
 WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S.
 AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA" Due Hongkong 23rd Sept.

U.S.S. "WEST CARMONA" Leave Hongkong 25th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" Due Hongkong 15th Oct.

U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" Leave Hongkong 18th Oct.

For Full Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building

Phone No. Central 3005.

G. P. BRADFORD,

Res. Agent.

